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REPORT ON
THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
TERRITORIES COMPRISED WITHIN
THE
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY
For the Year 1869-70.

By MAJOR-GENL. H. D. DALY, C.B.,
OFFICIATING AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

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REPORT
ON
THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION
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For 1869-70.

CHAPTER I.

REMARKS BY THE AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

WITHIN the States of Central India the past year has been marked by the terrors of famine and disease; thousands perished from sheer starvation, and thousands from cholera and sun-stroke. Reports of the State of Gwalior and Bundelcund, where the distress was heaviest, have been already submitted to the Government of India; these necessarily fell far short of the reality, for villages, and even districts, were depopulated, and there were none left to tell how many of the inhabitants had sunk under the miseries which oppressed them.

2. The Maharaja Scindia has described in his own language the sufferings of his people; and the Report of the Political Agent, which is appended, supplies information of the measures adopted by His Highness to enable the survivors to return to their homesteads. Cattle had perished; seed there was none; and even the common articles of village and field life had been pawned for food, or dropped in the flight from drought.

Scindia computes the casualties in the neighbourhood of Gwalior at 92,987.

3. He estimates the losses of revenue at seventeen lakhs for the famine year, and ten lakhs for the current year. Some of this will, however, probably be recovered hereafter with interest—"Sowaie" (24 per cent.), and the remissions at nineteen lakhs.

4. Amongst the remissions, the Political Agent remarks, His Highness has taken into account nearly twelve lakhs of outstanding balances which accrued against the landholders during the maraudings of the mutiny, when Gwalior territory was filled with rebels and dacoits: little chance had zemindars during such a time of husbanding crops or saving

their property; but it is well that this burden should be swept away, for it encumbered their future, and might appear against them on the renewal of leases.

The settlement of Gwalior being about to expire, this consideration was not without anxiety to the cultivators. In many cases, it is stated, that the Maharaja has allowed the old settlement to continue for a time to give breathing space. He could confer no more substantial boon, for it has been under the lease system established by Dinkur Rao and upheld by Scindia that the landholders have passed from the oppression of contractors and the turbulence so engendered to prosperity and order. Colonel Meade designated this settlement the keystone of the general contentment, and observed that, so long as its conditions were generally maintained by the Durbar, the people will think little of other causes of dissatisfaction.

5. In Bundelcund the drought which began later lasted longer, and was, perhaps, even more disastrous, for the people of the province are poorer than those of Gwalior; but the Chiefs of States, great and small, seem to have given themselves earnestly to relief and measures of precaution. The Maharaja Mohender of Punnah, whose death, lately reported, is a matter of sorrow to the Government of India and his people, was especially conspicuous for acts of wisdom and benevolence. Throughout the struggle against starvation and disease this Chief bore himself nobly to his subjects, and was a stirring example to those about him: grain was imported, transit dues abolished, and works of utility opened.

6. Duttia, Tehree, Sumpthur, and Chutterpore were not wanting, while Chirkaree, Myhere, and Nagode were forward in good deeds. Reports have only been received from 19 States, in which the expenditure in relief amounted to Rupees 46,734. Dr. Stratton does not consider that this represents half the disbursement of the province in charity.

7. *Rewah*.—In this State there was much distress, and vast numbers died in hunger and misery. In no part of India were the people less capable of bearing a severe visitation, for they were impoverished and without resources in the hands of contractors and jobbers. It was some time before the Maharaja, brimful of benevolent theories, realized the distress of his subjects; but when fairly roused, nothing which money could procure was missing: grain was imported and distributed to thousands upon thousands.

Transit cesses, which had all but stifled trade and traffic, had been previously abolished by the Maharaja, at a sacrifice of direct revenue, on the pressing entreaty of Dinkur Rao, who saw that the destitution of the people had reached its lowest ebb: this concession acted forcibly in letting in a current of food at the time of utmost need. All honor to him through whose influence this benevolent measure was accomplished.

8. *Malwa*.—With the exception of a few places on the westerly border, Malwa suffered not at all from drought, but the streaming crowds from Rajpootana and Gwalior brought in their train disease and death. Of the mortality amongst these wanderers between May and October last, it is impossible to form an opinion. Marwarries, lank and emaciated, came pouring down through every outlet into Western Malwa: there are no data of their numbers: bodies and bones were found in nullahs, and

on the plains, under trees, and by the wayside, and this over a vast space. Even so late as February last, an English gentleman, marching through Rajpootana to Indore, encountered human beings, living and dead, in every form of misery, and witnessed scenes too horrible to describe. With the rains of this year (1870) thousands of survivors have found their way back, and even now I am told there may be seen little camps of wayfarers returning to the villages out of which they came in hundreds. The love of home was strikingly illustrated amongst these people: driven out by drought and famine, pursued by cholera and death, the survivors, in the depth of their misery, thought only of the time of return. No temptations to settle where they found food and kindness turned them; scarcely a settler was found: they struggled back, by tens and twenties, along the roads down which they had hurried a few months before in crowds with their herds.

9. It is pleasant to note the warm and abiding charity of the States in Western Malwa; for months in succession food was distributed at Jowra and Rutlam to thousands: the wealthy opium traders and bankers subscribed liberally, and relief was systematically disbursed under the orders of Huzrut Noor Khan, the Kamdar of Jowra, and Meer Shahamat Ali, the Superintendent of Rutlam.

10. The Maharaja Holkar was also liberal and compassionate, and for a length of time supplied food at Indore and elsewhere.

11. Native States are still quivering under the strain, for where famine was heaviest there are no means of alleviating it, neither roads nor approaches. The rail saved Bundelcund from utter destitution, but Rajpootana had no such refuge, hence it was that the population rushed out in panic to starve and die. Salar Jung told Maharaja Holkar at Jubbulpore, in March last, that it was the saving power of the rail which had induced him to invite the Government of India to introduce it within the Nizam's territory. His Highness gave an instance which had occurred to himself. Anticipating a dearth of food on a late occasion, he made large purchases of grain for transport; but, before this could be effected, the country had become impassable, the store rotted, and those for whom it had been provided starved. Salar Jung resolved that, if money could supply an iron way, such a calamity should not recur.

12. *Opium.*—The Malwa produce sold in the markets during the past year for export to China proved that the season had been one of plenty: 35,828 chests were brought to scales for weighment, having paid a duty of Rupees 2,14,96,800 to the Government of India.

				Chests.	
Indore ...	...	...	...	20,288	
Oojein ...	...	...	...	8,907	
Rutlam ...	...	...	...	4,611	
Dhar ...	...	...	...	1,578	
Oodeypore ...	...	...	...	444	
Total ...				35,828	

supervised by Assistants under the orders of this Office, to which all payments are made. States much covet the presence of Government scales; wherever the opium trade flourishes there must be merchants of capital, and as the natives of Malwa say, opium imparts the fragrance of prosperity wherever it has a recognized mart.

The standard weight of a chest of opium is 141½ lbs., on which an export duty of Rupees 600 is levied on behalf of the Government of India at the scales. No other opium than

that which is intended for export pays duty to Government, or is brought for weighment. We have no concern with its growth, sale, or transport. Our connection with opium grown in Native States begins and ends at the scales: the ryot sells as suits his own interest to the China merchant or in his own market; so far it is free trade. After weighment the trader receives a pass for his chests, and is then free to despatch them to Bombay, how and when he pleases. Prices in China during the last few months have been steadily rising, and thus the demand in Malwa has been brisk, and still so continues: on this, as things stand, depends the prosperity of the province, for the cultivation of the poppy is the aim of Chiefs and ryots. Land, fit for the poppy, rich and with the command of water, pays to the Chief in many places Rupees 25 to 40 per beegah, and with this the ryots have grown prosperous, especially in the territories of Scindia, Rutlam, and Jowra. Holkar's settlements are under such high pressure and subject to such frequent manipulation, that the condition is different with his subjects.

13. The speculativeness of the opium trade in Malwa is kept hot by the absence of roads and consequent uncertainty of delivery. The Telegraph at Indore, Mundisore, Rutlam, and Jowra tells the trader of demands and prices, of which for months together there is no assurance he can avail himself; for, unless it chanced that his opium is at Indore, there is no certainty as to when it may reach Bombay. There is not a single road to Indore from the interior which is passable after the first fall of rain till October. The Mhow and Nusseerabad Road under construction skirts Holkar's territory, but does not come within 12 miles of Indore; in fact, there is no road of any sort in Indore territory.

Rutlam and Jowra have made excellent roads through the cities and approaches to them.

14. The success of the opium scales at Oojein has opened Scindia's eyes to the necessity of giving the traders means of communicating with the Agra and Bombay Road. It was a heavy burden on the ryot, and traders being compelled to take all opium grown within Scindia's Malwa possessions for weighment to a city cut off for one-third of the year from the world of business. His Highness has lately entered into an arrangement with Dewas, whose territory joins his own, to link Oojein with the Agra and Bombay Road at Dewas. Scindia allows Dewas Rupees 2 on every chest weighed at Oojein, in return for which Dewas contributes its share to the road. The distance between Oojein and Dewas is 24 miles, and between Dewas and Indore 20 miles. Scindia, having completed this negotiation, placed funds at disposal, and solicited the Government of India to construct the road. Estimates are being framed, and the work will be taken in hand without delay. This is the first instance of road-making undertaken by a Chief in Malwa, but without it the voice of the public would have been too strong for Scindia to retain the scales at Oojein—to him a matter of substantial importance; his fees and direct profits on the weighments fall little short of a lakh per annum, and indirectly the trade means the revival of prosperity at Oojein. The direct line between Oojein and Indore passes through land half of which is Holkar's; a road by this route would have been most convenient to the public, but Holkar's transit dues were not palatable to Scindia, and negotiations, he said, would be useless.

15. I have dwelt at length on the ways and means of the opium trade, but the subject is worthy of consideration, for it signifies an income of three millions sterling to the Government of India and the Native States, the precariousness of which is greatly increased by the want of roads. Smuggling gets an impetus from the same cause. The cultivation of the poppy in China and Persia must tend to lower the price of the drug, and Malwa can only meet this competition by being intersected with roads. The initiative in this change must come from the Government of India, and any step in this direction would be hailed by the people at large with satisfaction. The value of communications for the expansion of commerce needs no discussion, the means are at hand, and need but application. As a mere investment the outlay would pay a hundredfold. The lines to be constructed should be settled by the local administration in concert with the States concerned. I would make no demand on them for a contribution: opium should pay and pave its own way. A small cess should be levied at the scales on each chest for this local purpose; the object would be palpable, and appreciable to traders and cultivators, who suffer losses in time and money, in the exposure and damage which the present state of things involves; or the scheme could be carried out gradually, with but a temporary sacrifice, by setting aside a trifling percentage (2) of the current receipts.

16. *Holkar's relations in Malwa.*—In Rajpootana it has been remarked that conflict between jaghiredars and Chiefs is inevitable; this will be a conflict between a Chief and his kinsmen. In Malwa the state of affairs is otherwise, for the Rulers are aliens to the people in blood and language. Scindia, Holkar, Dhar, Dewas being Mahrattas, Bhopal and Jowra Trans-Indus Mahomedans.

17. The art of rule would seem* with the Mahomedans, for unquestionably the old families of the soil find a contentment under their sway which is more or less wanting elsewhere. Successive Political Officers have dwelt for years past on the disquietude of Thakoors under Indore at the crumbling away of holdings which have been in their families generations before the Mahrattas swarmed up the Vindhya. The Mahratta policy, when rule depended upon it, was not to uproot old institutions, but so to weld them to their own purposes, that they could hold what they conquered. In this way the Rajpoot Thakoors, with varying power, remained undisturbed, paying a higher or lower tribute or quit-rent for their lands to the Peishwa or his lieutenants. Confiscation or dispossession was unknown. For 30 years and upwards after Malcolm's settlement there is no trace of interference with the Thakoors on the part of the Durbar, but things have radically changed since the settlement; at that time the difficulty was not with Holkar, a fugitive, with shattered forces and an empty treasury, but to prevail on the brotherhood of Thakoors to submit to order; and this submission was only accomplished by the guarantee of the British Government for their lands or money payments in lieu of exactions. With succeeding years the Holkar State, under the security of the British garrisons of Mhow and Mehidpore, has become rich and settled, while the strength and influence of the Thakoors have been ebbing away, and they now yearn only to live in peace at their villages, retaining the little which is left. It is the old tale; men of this stamp, with such traditions do

* Sic in orig.

not turn their swords into ploughshares in one generation, but with many of them change has set in, and their lands are carefully tilled.

18. Malwa has had unbroken rest since Malcolm's time; his settlement was accepted: every Thakoor enjoyed what he had, and the *status quo* remained unquestioned for nearly 40 years. But after the mutiny the Indore Durbar pointed out that several Thakoors who had lived under our mediation during years past were not on Malcolm's list, nor in possession of British guarantee for lands or income, and claimed that this mediation should cease, and that they should be left to the Durbar, like other subjects. Many had received our protection in the positions held by themselves or their fathers who had no written claim to it. The question was not raised so long as the remembrance of the anarchy of former times was fresh, and the Durbar looked to the influence of the British Resident for the maintenance of order amongst the subdued Thakoors. The benefit of our mediation during this period was on the side of the Durbar. The publication in the Volumes of the Treaties of the names of those holding our guarantee dealt a death-blow at the possessions of those who were not on the roll. Prior to this our protection had been accepted for all. Scindia and Holkar took umbrage at the shackles of the guarantee, and Holkar, entirely forgetful of its origin and the benefits his State had derived from it, entered on the confiscation of lands without it. Petty Thakoors and others were dispossessed, and nothing was known beyond the scene, except in the hum of discontent which spread. The large Thakoors flocked to Indore to claim the intercession of the Governor-General's Agent. "No ruler has yet attempted to dispossess us of our lands, and but for you no ruler could do so. It is you who prevent us from defending our own. Surely you will save us from spoliation." Colonel Meade did intercede again and again, but the Maharaja stayed not his hand. I think there is now a gleam of hope, and that the Maharaja is contemplating a change of policy towards these ancient Thakoors, who have the sympathy of the Native community. One case will illustrate the ground of my hope. The Thakoor of Kurodia, one of the most influential of those under

Page 481, Volume IV., *Aitchison's Treaties*.

guarantee, receives cash payments from Scindia, Holkar, and Bhopal, exceeding Rupees 3,400 a year, and holds lands, guaranteed and unguaranteed, from Scindia. The village of which he bears the name is in Indore territory, and has been held by the Thakoor's ancestors for upwards of 200 years on a quit-rent, which for some generations has been Rupees

Page 485, Volume IV.

1,200 a year. In 1865 the Maharaja Holkar confiscated the village of Kurodia on the ground that its Sunnud was not guaranteed. The Thakoor, one of the most sensible and prominent of his class, had invested money in improving his homestead, but all was swept away in the confiscation. He came to Indore in 1866 to pray for our intercession and the Maharaja's mercy, and here he remained without once visiting his home, till a few weeks ago, when he returned with the Sunnud renewed by Holkar at a quit-rent of Rupees 1,800, instead of Rupees 1,200,—a difference to which he gratefully agreed. After the restitution the Maharaja received the Thakoor in Durbar, accepted his nuzzur, and gave him a khillut in return. Holkar told him that he had always heard well of him, and asked if it was true he had sent an elephant to the shrine of Ooncar Mandatta for the intercession of the deity in his favour. The Thakoor

said he had done so two years ago. Holkar expressed great satisfaction: "you are a pious man, and such offerings are more praiseworthy than parading your case before the Sahibs, as others have done." I think, however, the Thakoor, with all his piety and faith in votive offerings, did not attribute the restitution of his village to the elephant, nor perhaps did His Highness act under this influence. I had hoped, before submitting this Report, to know that the Maharaja had dealt a similar measure of consideration to other Thakoors, who have been waiting in entreaty and hope for many years far from their homes and families. Amongst these are the Thakoors of Rampoor, who have been frequently mentioned by Political Agents in Western Malwa: these are of the bluest blood of Rajpoots, relatives of the Rana, whose lands have been in the undisputed possession of their families for many centuries, although the district was often the shuttle-cock of conquest. These Thakoors have a powerful brotherhood, and were not an easy prey to the Mahrattas, and possibly this fact may account for some of Holkar's hardness towards them. He has, however, lately told me that he will deal leniently with them and settle their case not without my approval.

19. The revenue assessments engross the Maharaja's attention; the market price of produce is carefully watched, and forms his guide as to what the land can bear. He has frequently discussed the question with me: his principle is that, as Ruler and owner, he is entitled to make the most of the soil; that everything which it produces is his beyond the subsistence of the cultivator; that, so long as prices remain about the present rate, the assessment will stand; should there be a fall, it will be graduated accordingly. His Highness attributes the dissatisfaction of the ryots to the suddenness of the difference in demands induced by the discoveries of the survey begun five years ago, which brought to light a state of such utter neglect for the interests of the Durbar, that in some districts an increase of cent. per cent. was justifiable. When conversing with me a few days ago the Maharaja said:—"It was the abruptness of the rise, and not its injustice, which caused the outcry amongst the people. Perhaps I erred in going to the extreme at one spring, but there was no reason for leaving so important a question in neglect, and it was better I should bear the burden of adjustment than leave it to my children. You hear and think much of my unpopularity; that is a thing not worth thinking about. No rule is popular; yours is not, and I know of none that is."

20. He affirms that his assessments are actually no higher than those in Dhar and Dewas, but that in those States the rise has been gradual, and hence comparatively unfelt. He admits that, in British territory, and Scindia's even, lands are leased on more favourable terms, but says that the benefits in Scindia's case do not reach the cultivator, but are consumed by his multifarious and hungry officials. No doubt this is the great blot of Scindia's administration in Malwa; the tenure of office by Soobahs and others is so uncertain and change so frequent, that each is bent on amassing as much as he can before being called upon to pay nuzzurana to the Durbar and being removed. Soobahs are rarely dismissed for these peculations; they are fined and changed. In Indore territory the ryots are spared from middlemen: there is no District Officer more important than a Kamaisdar, who has little pay or power, and refers every event, whether it be a defalcation of revenue, a murder, or petty theft, for the orders of Holkar at Indore.

21. Villages and lands are assessed on the survey under Holkar's own orders, and thus farmed to contractors, who are allowed 12 per cent. on the lump assessment. Such contracts are not eagerly sought; small men take them to eke out a living on the spot. Thus the system of government is economical, and the wonder is, that things are even as they are.

22. Not long since I was chatting with a banker, one of those remarkable men found in Native States, whose wealth, experience, and dealings with Chiefs and people make them the statesmen of the country, and give them a knowledge of men and things not found elsewhere. I asked under which State, Scindia's or Holkar's, are the people most comfortable? He said—"Scindia's ryots are liberally treated, and hold their lands on terms which enable them to prosper, but they are harried by the ever-shifting and numerous Mutsuddees (officials) who feed upon them. With Holkar it is otherwise; his terms are so tight that nothing is left for a Mutsuddee there, nor does he allow anybody but the contractor between him and the settlement."

I mentioned this anecdote to Holkar, who laughingly admitted its truth, and added that he allowed nobody to touch his subjects but himself.

23. *Railway.*—The negotiations with the Maharaja Holkar for the construction of a line of Railway between Indore and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway have been completed. The discussions were carried on direct with Maharaja Holkar, and after five or six months the question was finally disposed of in a way satisfactory to the Government of India and His Highness.

The Maharaja proffered a loan of one million sterling to the Government of India to link Indore with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The terms of the loan as eventually settled—

To be for 101 years, not transferable, to stand in the name of the Maharaja Holkar of Indore, his heirs and successors, and to be paid to the credit of Government by instalments, as follows:—

25 lakhs in 1870-71.
20 " 1871-72.
55 " 1872-77.

By this settlement of the mode of payment, it is believed that His Highness will be able to meet the instalments from surplus revenues without trenching on his reserved treasure.

The Government to pay $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest on the above, and to give Holkar half the net profits, in excess of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., on so much of the million invested. The line to be made with all convenient speed, the Government of India supplying funds necessary for its equipment and completion. The management during construction and afterwards to be exclusively in the hands of the Government of India.

24. Engineers have been appointed and the preliminary operations entered upon with a zeal and comprehension which warrant the belief that communication between Indore and Bombay will be established in 1874. Holkar is anxious for the hearty prosecution of the work to Indore, and trusts that our energies will be confined to this link, and that there will be no continuance beyond Indore. By making Indore the terminus His Highness thinks that the imports and exports of the

States to the north, east, and west will pay toll at Indore, and thus swell his customs dues *en route*. The rail itself will dissipate these views, and the Maharaja will soon see that such dues form a petty consideration in so big a question.

25. For the action Maharaja Holkar has taken in this question he is entitled to the commendation of every well-wisher of progress. It was his own decision, and arrived at after much deliberation and calculation of results. The rail will not only bring light in its train and extinguish many dark things which cannot exist in the light, but it will add to the material wealth and prosperity of Malwa to an extent few can comprehend. Even in the days of Sir Thomas Roe, Malwa had cities famous throughout Hindostan for magnificence. Compare its present state with that in which Malcolm found it half a century ago, ransacked and waste, the battle-ground of Mahrattas and Pindarees; the difference will afford some idea of what the future has in store.

26. With reference to the conservancy of the city of Indore I have little progress to chronicle; many of its streets are impassable from slush and filth for weeks together during the rains. The inhabitants are not unwilling to subscribe means for drainage and roads, for many are rich and acquainted with the state of other cities. The contrast with Rutlam and Jowra has had its effects on the public. The main difficulty of improving Indore is, as to who shall do it. The people will not subscribe to the Durbar Treasury for the purpose; by so doing, they affirm, they would be adding a new source of general revenue, which after awhile would be no more available for Indore improvements than any other portion.

If the question was made over by His Highness to the City Panches to form a municipal body to levy the requisite cesses and expend them, difficulty would disappear. I gather that this is the opinion of the merchants, and trust that eventually the Maharaja may be won over: even discussion upon reforms is much, and though progress moves slowly with painful slowness, a retrospect of ten (10) years is not disheartening. Holkar himself told me on a late occasion that "Rome was not made in a day;" that he meant at some future time to build a Jail: the present building used for the purpose, as I remarked, savours but little of Rome—hundreds crammed in low chambers not fit for tens.

27. The Indore and Candeish boundary question still hangs with the Durbar. The Maharaja lately told me that the English records in Candeish and Nimar, to which the Government of Bombay had given him full access, prove that not only was Article 6 of the Treaty of Mundisore not enforced, but that the British Agent of the day, with the sanction of the authorities, acknowledged and treated with Indore officials as managers of tracts far within the limits of the Treaty. The papers are voluminous, and the search has been tedious and difficult; but the Maharaja said that the copying would shortly be completed, when he proposed to submit a full statement of his claims. I hope this may be done and the question finally disposed of, though, with the Treaty before one, it is difficult to imagine any room for doubt or reference; but it is desirable in a matter which has been afloat for years indistinctly in the mind of the Maharaja that he should be allowed every opportunity of completing his case. The Collector of Candeish, in whose Office the correspondence, which His Highness so much values, has been found, does not attach any importance to the discoveries.

28. With this question of boundary is involved one of material consequence to the peace of the district, and which may necessitate an abrupter settlement than the Maharaja contemplates. Certain Bheel Naiks on the borders of Candeish have received money payments from Holkar in lieu of huks and in consideration of the security of the passes from the time of the entrance of the Mahrattas into Malwa. I mentioned in my Report last year that His Highness, in dissatisfaction with the evidence given by Bheels before the Boundary Commissioners, had abruptly stopped the customary payments.

29. Colonel Meade strongly urged on the Maharaja the impolicy and injustice of this step, adding that, although these huks were not under British guarantee, we must hold him responsible for the consequences of his acts. For two or three years the influence of the Collector of Candeish, Mr. Ashburner, and the Bheel Officers sufficed to restrain the Bheels from irruption, but last year, when food was at famine rates, they broke out and began the work of plunder at Holkar's posts. His Highness, feeling his inability to coerce the tribe, and dreading the effect of resistance elsewhere, begged me to invite the assistance of the Collector of Candeish in pacifying the Bheels, and himself wrote that he would undertake to resume the payments and settle the arrears provided that plunder ceased.

30. Mr. Ashburner called in the principal Bheels, who agreed to abide by his award. I pointed out to the Maharaja the dangers of this policy, and hoped that he would not again place himself in a position of such embarrassment and weakness; and thus, to all appearance, the dispute ended, for the Bheels, relying upon the promises held out, resumed their ordinary occupations. A few months ago, however, Mr. Ashburner wrote that the Maharaja having failed to fulfil his promise of paying the Bheels, who were in destitution and debt, unless some steps were quickly taken to adjust their grievance, a general rising would ensue. I had considerable discussion and correspondence with the Maharaja and his Vakeel on the position. His Highness was not unwilling to pay the huks (about Rupees 175 per mensem) from the date of his letter to me last year, but ignored the arrears; he was, however, anxious to avoid extremities, and finally agreed to abide by the fiat of Major Kincaid, the Deputy Bheel Agent. Major Kincaid, after careful investigation, awarded the Naiks their claims in full. In the course of the enquiry, it was ascertained that the Durbar officials on the border, charged with the payments to the Bheels, had long conducted themselves fraudulently towards them; and Major Kincaid stated that, unless improved arrangements were made, no permanent settlement could be looked for.

31. Last year Mr. Ashburner, in addressing the Bombay Government on the disturbances consequent on this huk confiscation, suggested that the surest method of setting it at rest would be to treat it as a similar question between other Bheels on the border holding huks from the Guicowar was dealt with, *viz.*, that the payments should be made through the British Treasury of the district. Maharaja Holkar was aware of this suggestion; but knowing that he would be adverse to it, I replied that I was unwilling to press this view on the consideration of the Government of India while there was any probability of the Maharaja meeting the case in his own way.

32. The disclosures during Major Kincaid's investigation lead me to fear that there is no probability of this giving satisfaction; for, although His Highness expressed his willingness to admit the arbitration of Major Kincaid (whom he nominated), he now combats the decision, and has not paid the amount. I think, therefore, for the security of order, it will be necessary to give effect to Mr. Ashburner's suggestion, His Highness paying the amount into the Indore Treasury for disbursement through that in Candeish.

33. *Indore and Central Provinces boundary.*—Within the last few months this question, which has involved reams of correspondence and litigation in years past, was finally closed; and the Report of the labours of the officers who formed the Commission of settlement has been submitted to Government. It is to Colonel Meade's firmness with the Indore Durbar that the termination of this protracted struggle is due.

34. Holkar's boundary policy was described years ago as aggressive; time has not modified it, and his neighbours still view his claims with suspicion and distrust.

35. *Indore—Holkar's School.*—During the minority of the present Maharaja, a school, which has given many excellent English scholars and many useful men of business to Indore, was established. A small cess on the opium chests passing through the city was fixed for its pecuniary support. Opium was not then so valuable nor the trade so extensive as they have since become. Sir Robert Hamilton, deeming this income precarious, obtained from the Maharaja, on the day of his majority, a Sunnd endowing the school with Rupees 6,000 a year in lieu.

36. At this time, and for years afterwards, the school was entirely under the control of the Governor-General's Agent, but gradually after the mutiny this arrangement fell to the ground, and now everything connected with it is under the orders of His Highness. The school has never been otherwise than flourishing, though its basis differs from that which marked its early success. Now, as then, there is a well-taught English class, amongst whom are several who matriculate successfully at the Bombay Colleges, but the present pupils are drawn less from the general community and more from the Deccan Pundits and Mahrattas. The first Superintendents were Cashmarea Brahmins, scholars of the Delhi College; the present Superintendent is a Deccan Pundit of the Poona College, a man of marked capacity.

37. At Indore there are many who possess a familiarity with the English language and literature unsurpassed in any State in India: this is due to the teaching of Dhurum Narain, one of the early Superintendents, and now Native Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent. During his Superintendentship there were some 400 pupils of all classes; a printing press, and a weekly paper in Hindee and Urdu.

Maharaja Holkar takes a warm interest in the prosperity of the institution, and attends at the examination not merely as a spectator.

38. *Extradition of Criminals.*—This question is in a state perplexing to Political Officers and satisfactory to criminals only. I would draw attention to Colonel Meade's memorandum of 7th July 1866—so full that nothing is left for comment.

The laws now in force fail to meet the requirements of the day, with the changes which communications and intercourse have brought with them during the last fifteen or twenty years.

Act I. of 1849 was apparently framed with a view to dealing with grave offences, mainly against the State. Act VII. of 1854 is burdened with formalities so vexing to a Native State, that with difficulty can a Chief like Scindia or Holkar be induced to adopt it. Both aver, as stated by Colonel Meade, that prior to the mutiny neither of the Acts quoted had been applied to Gwalior or Indore, nor were they acquainted with their purport.

39. When a Native State demands the delivery of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in British territory, the machinery is most cumbrous; but when delivery is required from a Native State of a fugitive or subject, it comes in the form of a mandate without explanation. Should the crime with which the fugitive subject of a Native State be charged not fall within Section 21 of the Act (heinous offences), once on British soil he is free, for no Native Chief will prosecute a subject in a British Court.

Scindia would rather lose his subjects than follow them into a British Court; he would look upon the act as a step to the introduction of British laws within his territory, a question which excited anxiety a few years ago.

40. It seems but reasonable, in the suppression of crime, that a Political Officer at a Native Court should be the authority for deciding on the value of evidence against a fugitive charged with crime. His position gives him a knowledge which no Court at a distance can have. He sees, hears, and knows the people he is dealing with, and their customs. It might safely be left to him, under the orders, if need be, of the Governor-General's Agent, to say whether a case for the surrender of a fugitive was made out, and whether the fugitive should be made over to the State for trial, or arraigned in his own Court.

41. We exact compensation from a Native State if the post is plundered in transit through its territory, albeit the property plundered be jewels or articles against the transport of which by post there is a prohibition; yet our laws, viewed as they are by powerful and jealous Chiefs, tend to foster the perpetrators of violence. The introduction of Railways will necessitate a change of legislation, for we cannot allow the criminal of a Native State to take refuge from justice within Railway limits. Scindia within the last few weeks has written and spoken with feeling on the question. A Soobah of his was at Poona, arranging the exchange of Scindia's Deccan lands with Government; while there he fraudulently notified to his master at Gwalior that the Government of Bombay had proclaimed the sale by auction of the tomb of his ancestor Madhajeet at Poona. On hearing this (by telegram) Scindia in haste sent the Soobah a hoondie for Rupees 10,000 with instructions to buy, and at the same time wrote to the Government in protest against the indignity. It was then ascertained that no such notice had been proclaimed, nor was such sale contemplated. The Soobah was summoned to Gwalior to render his accounts, which had many blots; but when he found that his fraud had been detected, he fled and returned to Poona, where he has been in security for years. Much correspondence has taken place, but the Bombay Government declared its inability (under Act VII. of 1854) to deliver up Scindia's Soobah for trial in the Court of the Political Agent, inasmuch as the act of embezzlement with which he is

charged was committed out of Gwalior territory. The case is hard as affects Scindia, for the Soobah was *bonâ fide* on his master's duty at the time of the fraud.

42. *Dewas, Senior Branch.*—In my last Report I stated that the bearing of this young Chief since his investment with power in 1867 had been far from satisfactory. During this short time he has estranged the Ranee, who for years had administered affairs with credit and whose adopted son he is, also the old relatives and ministers of the house, and intrigue and dissatisfaction are general. I have no change to record; things are still bad: followers unpaid; Treasury empty. The Maharaja Scindia, whose daughter the young Chief has just brought to Dewas as his bride, is much disturbed at the carelessness and weakness of the Raja. The low Mewatee parasite whose rise from mace-bearer to Minister has been mentioned still, through low acts and favourites, maintains his hold on the weak Chief, who would fain, if he had strength, resist the influences which bind him. All that advice and warnings could do have been done by Colonel Meade and myself. Scindia has both written and spoken, urging amendment, and now that the Raja's bride has come home, possibly Scindia's voice may have more weight, and a change set in.

The consequence of the misrule has led to an increase of crime on the highway and neighbourhood. The Chiefship, though small, is ancient, and the feeling is kindly to the British Government. Should affairs not improve, I think we should consult Maharaja Scindia as to the course to be pursued to secure the rule, in which he has so strong an interest, from becoming odious to the people.

43. *Dewas, Junior Branch.*—The sister State is prosperous; the affairs seem well managed by the Karbari under the direct supervision of this Office. Each year's revenue presents a handsome surplus, material improvements are being carried out, and the balance is invested in the name of the young Chief in Government Paper.

The health of the boy Raja is good, and, as he grows older, efforts will be made to secure for him education which should protect him from the weakness which enthrals the elder branch. In both States the public health has been good and crops abundant.

44. *Baglee.*—When the last Report closed the question of succession by the young Thakoor to the villages long held by his family of Scindia, but without the direct guarantee of the British Government, was under discussion. It is satisfactory to record that Maharaja Scindia has accepted and confirmed an engagement respecting these holdings which has received the assent of the Government of India.

The Kamdar of Baglee, in the name of the minor Thakoor, attended Scindia's Durbar at Gwalior, and was kindly received, and thus the Maharaja, in deference to the Government of India, has submitted to lay aside his own feelings.

This end was not attained without discussion and delay, but when Scindia concedes, he does so freely and without misgiving.

Scindia is as fond of his own as any Chief in India, but with all his pride and power there is nothing he values so much as the good opinion of the Government of India. This, as Colonel Meade has observed before, is his prominent characteristic, and merits prominent notice.

The young Thakoor's education will not be lost sight of; his mother and relatives have consented to his being brought to Indore for education at the Residency School.

45. The Reports of the Political Officers within the Central India Agency are attached, and testify to the ability with which their duties generally have been performed.

The duties of 1st Assistant in the Office of the Governor-General's Agent are severe, and have been discharged in a highly satisfactory way by Captain Berkeley during the year.

The ability of Lieutenant-Colonel Cadell, R.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Administration in the Public Works Department, is well known to the Government of India, and I gladly endorse Colonel Meade's high estimate of the valuable assistance he at all times renders.

The other officers of this department whose services merit acknowledgment have been brought to notice in the Public Works Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wright and Major Lester, Cantonment Magistrates and Judges of the Small Cause Courts and Civil Courts of Morar and Mhow, have performed with tact and zeal the heavy duties which have fallen to them. Cantonments in native territory have complications which entail an amount of work really beyond the power of one officer adequately to discharge at Morar and Mhow. At Morar the Government of India has given an Assistant, but the Mhow Officer is still single-handed. The Major-General Commanding Mhow Division of the Army and his predecessor have both stated their opinion that the work is more than one man can compass, and, in justice to the public service, assistance should be given him.

46. The following changes have taken place during the year of report:—

Colonel Meade returned from furlough on 22nd November last, and resumed his appointment as Governor-General's Agent till 4th February 1870, when he was nominated Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

Colonel Meade had served the Government of India as Agent in Central India for eight years, and possessed an acquaintance with the affairs of the numerous States and Chiefs which few can hope to emulate.

I again had the honor of being named to officiate for Colonel Meade, and thus the charge of the Agency throughout the year has been mine, except for 2½ months.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson resumed his appointment of Political Agent at Gwalior in October last, relieving Major-General Chamberlain.

CHAPTER. II.

REVIEW OF REPORTS OF POLITICAL OFFICERS, GWALIOR AGENCY.

47. The consequences of the famine have been already briefly touched upon. The Political Agent describes carefully the measures adopted by His Highness to meet the crisis, and gives statements of the actual results; he remarks upon the dissatisfaction occasioned and felt in the district by the levy of a forced cess for the relief of the distress. This feeling was due to no want of charity, but to want of faith in the distribution of the money so acquired, and to the knowledge that, once established, there was no precedent for the cessation of a tax. The people will bear again and again the imposition of nuzzuranas which have something of tradition and custom to recommend them for births and deaths, weddings and burials, for a great anniversary, or the progress of a Chief or his son: they will pay, though they groan in the efforts, but a fixed cess, however small, if novel, will excite more than groans.

In this case the Maharaja farmed the cess for a fixed sum; this and the uncertainty of its application gave cause for grumbling.

48. Maharaja Scindia returned from his visit to Calcutta in high spirits and well pleased at the manner of his reception by the Viceroy. His Highness made donations to charitable and educational institutions at Calcutta to the amount of Rupees 10,000.

49. Scindia showed courtesy and hospitality to the officers of the Morar garrison: fix of

50. The Maharaja spent some days in February in a Camp of Exercise amongst his troops, whom he manœuvred with precision at a parade witnessed by the Political Agent, Brigadier-General Vaughan, C.B., and other officers.

• 51. The young Maharaja, Scindia's heir, is kept much in the background, and is not popular. In education and manner no progress is observable; and as he is now 20 years of age, much cannot be looked for.

52. No changes have occurred in the Durbar Executive. The only question of importance between Gwalior and the British Government—the exchange of lands in Morar and Ghansangwee—has been arranged, and now awaits the decision of the North-West Government as to the Bhandere lands to be assigned to Scindia.

53. *Guaranteed Chiefs.*—The Baglee and Kilcheepore succession cases have been satisfactorily disposed of.

54. *Robberies.*—Nine attacks were made on the Government Mail and Bullock Train during the year. Compensation was paid by the Durbar for property carried off in five instances. I concur with the Political Agent in opinion that the perpetrators of these robberies mature their plans in other places, and use Gwalior as a field for their operations.

55. *Extradition*.—The Political Agent explains at some length the reference made to this subject in the Report for last year. Now that the Durbar understands better the procedure adopted and required by the British Criminal Courts, less difficulty is experienced. But since this view was expressed, Scindia has stated that his opinions are otherwise, and that he looks forward with unswerving anxiety to a change of policy on the part of Government on this point. Indeed, the Maharaja has urged that by Treaty he is exempt from the operation of Act I. of 1849. The summoning of witnesses without any grant of subsistence, except when they attend at a Sessions Court, is held to be a hardship, the more so as it often involves their absence from home at a time when they are most required.

In civil cases it is complained that summonses are sometimes received for service through the Durbar, in which the period allowed for the attendance of the person summoned is so short as to render compliance impossible.

56. *Kidnapping*.—Twenty cases of kidnapping were brought to notice during the year.

57. *Outlaws*.—The notorious outlaw Gujadhur, who has led a long course of plunder and bloodshed, was surprised and killed by the Durbar Police on the 16th March. His brother, Hazoorie Sing, has also been captured and hanged.

Junmaid, the leader of the Pivra rebels, was hanged in May. This man, at the head of some 500 marauders, had at one time taken possession of a small fort, which was attacked and taken by Gwalior troops after a fight of some hours. Junmaid escaped, but a reward of Rupees 500 effected his capture.

Another outlaw, a Durbar subject, who has defied the Durbar since the mutiny, is still at large. He is supposed to live principally in Dholapore territory.

Colonel Hutchinson remarks, with reference to the class of these outlaws, that persons of this class from habit and tradition are always ready to appeal to arms on the slightest provocation, and that, but for the aegis of the British Government, assessments could not be raised, or even rents collected, without giving rise to disturbances which would lead in the end to anarchy and ruin.

58. Improvements have been effected in the Lushkur Jail by Colonel Filose, but the accommodation is still deficient, and the sanitary arrangements are bad. Any change in this direction marks attention to a subject which has hitherto found scant favour in Native States. Amongst them there is an entire absence of sentimentalism about prisoners: disease and misery, life and death, are little thought of within the jail walls. The Maharaja has supplied funds and a building for workshops in connection with the jail. These are under the superintendence of a Mr. Orr, and are favourably reported on.

59. A Money Order Office has been established at Morar under the management of Moonshee Fukroodeen, the Treasury Accountant.

60. The Political Agent calls attention to the objection of the Durbar to the practice of the grass-cutters attached to the cavalry at Morar cutting forage from the lands of the adjacent villages. The Durbar has assigned extensive grass lands for the use of the garrison, and

is ready to make such further arrangements as may be required. The Brigadier-General in Command has issued orders in this matter, which, it is hoped, will remove the annoyances complained of; but the class of camp and bazar followers is difficult of management. The particular attention of the Brigadier-General will be directed to the subject, and every effort made to spare His Highness from vexation.

61. In paragraph 102 of his Report the Political Agent notices the lease of the customs by the Durbar to the firm of Luchmeechund for the term of five years as follows:—

1st two years for	...	...	Rupees	10,45,000
3rd and 4th years, for	...	...	"	11,45,000
5th year, for	...	...	"	12,45,000

62. A soldier found guilty of murdering a comrade was tried by Court Martial, and blown away from a gun.

BHOPAL AGENCY.

63. Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson testifies to the vigour and ability of the Shah Jehan Begum in the administration. Her Highness, in that warm spirit of loyalty which distinguishes her house, deeply appreciated the kind reception she met with at Calcutta from the Viceroy and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

Prosperity seems prevalent, for Bhopal escaped the drought which caused misery elsewhere.

64. I understand from Colonel Thompson that the Begum's attention is drawn to the necessity of giving her capital road communication with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. This is a question of vast importance to the wealth and comfort of her subjects, for Bhopal is dark, indeed, as regards roads and telegraphs. I have assured Her Highness that the Government of India will hail her efforts in this direction with great satisfaction, and I trust shortly to be in a position to communicate her decision.

65. The Begum is taking steps to reform the jail arrangements at Bhopal, and does not shrink from inviting suggestions and advice from the Political Agent. This point is worthy of all commendation. In my last Report I stated that Her Highness liberally supported the dispensaries under the Agency; in this I was in error: the support is from the petty States, and not from Bhopal: but I feel sure that one so enlightened will not long hang back from a good work which blesses all connected with it. During this year of misery the dispensaries of Central India have been green spots, diffusing food and comfort to the weary.

66. The Begum herself is studying English, which she can write fairly, and is bent on giving her daughter and only child, the Sultan Jehan, the benefits of an English education.

67. The States under this Agency contributed liberally to the Rajpootana Relief Fund.

68. *Rajghur*.—The people have been in disquietude and alarm at the son of the Chief having followed the example set by his father some years ago and embraced Mahomedanism. They affirm that the proselytism,

though only now proclaimed, took place long since, and probably under compulsion, before his son was of an age to comprehend the meaning of the deed. But for the restraint which the fear of exciting the displeasure of Government by open resistance imposes, the feelings of the clan would find bitter vent.

BUNDELCUND AGENCY.

69. The rain-fall was abundant, though it commenced somewhat late in the centre and west of the province. The cotton and gram crops suffered from excess of rain, while the outturn of wheat was below the average owing to the same cause.

The country is gradually recovering the effects of the late drought. To restore the population and stock of cattle to their normal state must be the work of time.

70. *Rewah*.—Dr. Stratton, the Political Agent, alludes to the unsettled state of affairs in this province, and to the changeableness and instability of the Chief's character. The anomalous position of Sir Dinkur Rao, a non-resident counsellor with no recognized status, hampers his efforts and deadens the effect of his advice to the Maharaja. On every account it seems desirable that the Chief's request for the appointment of a Political Agent be complied with, and this view has been submitted for the consideration of Government.

71. *Chutlerpore*.—Dr. Stratton commends the services of Choubey Dhunput Rao in the administration of this State, and suggests the bestowal on him of an honorary title.

72. *Other States*.—Affairs in the other States do not call for special notice.

73. *Railway*.—Great impetus to the grain trade of the province is anticipated from the completion of the Railway. The efficiency of the Line Police is commended, and it is said to work well with the external Police of the Native States.

74. *Irrigation Works*.—The Political Agent alludes to certain canals and other irrigation works projected by the Government, North-Western Provinces, and impinging on or traversing Native States. It is urged that, prior to the commencement of such works, the States concerned be fully informed as to the conditions of their construction and management: these are points of essential importance, which have been dwelt upon in correspondence on the subject, and admitted by the North-West Government.

75. *Public Works in Native States*.—From Returns received from 18 States the total outlay on Public Works during the year was Rupees 1,41,085, of which Rupees 66,433 were devoted to relief works.

76. The services of Mr. Coles and Captains Temple and Cathcart are favourably noticed.

WESTERN MALWA AGENCY.

77. Much was done by the States for the relief of the Marwarries driven by famine from *Rajpootana. Jowra and Rutlam were most liberal, and Seetamhow did what its scanty resources admitted of.

Cholera raged in the city of Augur, which the Political Agent describes as very filthy. Scindia's local officials have no power or funds to improve its sanitary condition. This subject has been referred to the Durbar.

78. The vexatious transit dues levied under the name of "Khoont," black-mail to village Thakoors and Zemindars, on all traffic, resembling the Bheel's "Cowry," have been abolished by Rutlam and Jowra. This has been long urged by Colonel Meade, and has been accomplished with the good will of those concerned through the tact and influence of Shahamut Ali, Superintendent of Rutlam, and the Kamdar of Jowra. It is hoped Seetamhow and Sillana will speedily follow suit.

79. Colonel Probyn suggests the advisability of laying down some fixed rules for the delivering up of criminals by Native States, the restoration of stolen property, and the payment of compensation. Rules are easily drawn up, but the equality of the law Native States will not admit, and herein is the difficulty of beginning. It will be a long time before Scindia and Holkar will look upon the subjects and property of petty States as entitled to the same consideration as their own.

80. *Scindia's Pergunnahs*.—The Political Agent comments upon the scant powers entrusted by Scindia to the Sir Soobah, the local authority. This is Scindia's policy, and has been a matter of discussion since the days of Sutherland. He holds the purse strings at Gwalior, and no official, not even the Sir Soobah, or Naib Sir Soobah, can spend a rupee or fraction without his authority. It is also noticed that reports by the Native officials to the Political Agent of serious crimes have ceased: this, too, has always been a point which the large States have silently resisted, and any attempt on our part to enforce compliance would be more detrimental to order than beneficial to security.

81. *Holkar's Pergunnahs*.—The question of the Thakoor's grievances alluded to by Colonel Probyn is noticed elsewhere in this Report.

82. *Jowra*.—Great praise is awarded to Huzrut Noor Khan, Kamdar of this State, for his admirable administration. The balance of the State debt, originally Rupees 7,84,000, will be entirely cleared off during the current year; the revenue has been increased by Rupees 75,000; great improvements have been made in and about the city, and in the sinking of wells; nearly half a lakh of rupees have been expended on the Mhow and Nusseerabad Road; the people seem contented and happy, and well pleased with their Government, and prosperous.

83. *Rutlam*.—The Political Agent speaks in high terms of the Superintendent, Mir Shahamut Ali, Khan Bahadoor, who continues to conduct his functions with ability and success. The young Chief is making good progress in his education, and is studying English. The Superintendent fears the evil influence on the Raja of his attendants, among whom are many persons of bad character. Education is prospering, the population is on the increase, and the finances are in a healthy state. The survey of the jaghire lands is nearly completed. The sanitary arrangements of the capital are described as perfect, and the health of the city has much improved. The State Council continues to work well.

The management of Rutlam and Jowra has never failed to win the approbation of Government. The sight of well-lighted cities, with roads

and bridges, is pleasant to witness, and Englishmen, whatever their rank or degree, may be assured of a kindly reception within the limits of these States.

84. *Seetamhow*.—The Chief is well spoken of. Colonel Probyn alludes to the heavy tribute payable by this State to Gwalior, and promises a special Report on the subject. There is no question the burden is extreme, but it is Scindia's due under guarantee, and as he declines to do more than he has already done (he reduced Rupees 5,000 a year), I hope the Government of India may see fit to help this loyal and ancient house out of its difficulties by a loan at low interest.

85. *Sillana*.—This little State remains in *statu quo*. The Chief, not wanting in intelligence, is dissipated and weak. The efforts at good government by the Kamdar are hampered by intrigues.

86. *Chow Mahela, Jhabra Patun*.—Colonel Probyn bears testimony to the good government of the Chief, which was noticed in former Reports. The Government of India has no pleasanter feudatory than this descendant of Zalim Sing.

BHEEL AGENCY.

87. *Dhar*.—Affairs at Dhar remain in an unsatisfactory state. The Chief is kindly and benevolent, but lacking strength mentally and physically to manage. His weakly frame unfits him for work, yet jealousy of authority prevents him from allowing another to act for him. "If I get an able Dewan, he will usurp power, and I shall be of little account. I prefer to go on with a man of small mark," and the consequences are intrigue and discontent.

He is liberal and charitable: as a thank-offering for his recovery from illness last year, he devoted Rupees 8,000 to feed Marwarries, and Rupees 12,000 to found a Leper Hospital at his own city.

88. *Bukhtghur*.—The finances of this estate were found to have been grossly mismanaged by the Kamdar, who has been dismissed, and matters placed on a healthy footing.

89. *Jhabooa*.—Captain Cadell comments on the extreme destitution of the Bheels in this State owing to the manner in which the land revenue is collected. It is hoped that the Chief may be brought to take steps to remedy the evil. Bheels have scarcely been treated as *human* beings in Native States, but the intelligence of this Chief leads us to look for improvement.

90. *Ali Rajpore*.—The deposition of this petty Chief, the slave of drunkenness and a puppet in the hands of a Mahomedan Kamdar, who practised the vilest extortion on the people, took place on 20th April 1869: affairs are now being administered by a Native Superintendent, and with him is associated the brother of the Chief and heir to the estate. The Chief has an allowance of Rupees 1,000, and a suitable establishment is kept up for him.

Captain Cadell's exertions to put this little Chiefship straight have received the acknowledgments of Government, and they merit all praise. He warmly commends the Native Superintendent, and there is every hope that under his care misrule has disappeared.

Under Captain Cadell's arrangements the land revenues have advanced nearly 70 per cent. simply from a regular system of collection. The assessments are light and the people contented. The Government loan of Rupees 20,000 was paid off during the year, as also Rupees 30,913 of State debts. There was a cash balance at the close of the year of Rupees 35,465. The remaining debts, estimated at Rupees 1,26,310, will, Captain Cadell reports, be easily liquidated in three years.

91. *Mulwark*.—The revenue of this petty estate, which was transferred during the year to the management of the Superintendent of Ali Rajpore, has been 70 per cent. The young Chief is attending a school at Ali Rajpore, but ere long it is hoped he will be fit for the Indore School.

92. *Amjherra*.—The affairs of this district of Scindia's, far distant from Gwalior, and in the midst of independent petty States, with Bheels and plundering tribes, are full of difficulty, but are creditably managed by the Naib Soobah, Umber Lal.

DEPUTY BHEEL AGENCY.

93. *Maunpore Pergunnah*.—The Officiating Deputy Bheel Agent reports that cultivation and population have increased during the year owing to the security and prosperity brought by the land settlement. The Bheels are becoming reconciled to the life of cultivators, though not yet prepared to take up leases. There has been a slight falling off in the revenue, due to the diversion of traffic from the Maunpore to the Khundwah Road, and consequent decrease of road dues. The expenditure was within the estimates. Education progresses, and a night school has been opened at Maunpore for the children of cultivators with some success. Five miles of district road were constructed and the Sejhur Road completed as a relief work. An experiment on a small scale with Hingunghat cotton seed was fairly successful. The preservation of forests is beginning to show favourable results.

94. *Burwanee*.—The financial condition of this little State is good. There is a cash balance of Rupees 87,000, of which Rupees 61,000 are invested in Government Paper. Crime is at a minimum. The schools are well attended and the people prosperous. Rupees 10,000 were expended on Public Works, principally on irrigation. The Maharaja Holkar still refuses to accept the boundary laid down by British officers in 1865 between his district and the Burwanee State. This is a cause of vexation and inconvenience, the Indore people carrying on a system of petty aggression. Cultivation has considerably extended, and, in the eastern portion of the State Forest, conservancy is enforced with some strictness. The Rana appears to remain unfit for the exercise of authority.

95. *Jamnia*.—The young Chief is being educated at the Indore School, and shows much aptitude for study, and pleasure at finding himself able to hold his own with others than Bheels. The affairs of the State are generally in a satisfactory condition. Major Kincaid alludes to the question of the 47 paras claimed by Holkar and Dhar. This subject has been fully before the Government of India. The Maharaja Holkar has made proposals for an exchange of lands to the Jamnia and Rajghur Chiefs, which were declined, being advantageous to Holkar only. 6, 4 28

96. *Bombay and Agra Road.*—The traffic on this road again shows a decrease, due to the diversion caused by the direct line to the rail at Khundwah. The decrease in the number of opium chests passing down is attributable to the establishment of scales at Oojein, which draws off much of this trade to the new road. The monsoon approaches to the Nerbudda crossing were completed during the year, and the road from Mhow to Sindwa metalled.

POLITICAL ASSISTANT, GOONAH.

97. Famine and sickness were the principal characteristics of the year under report. From March to September 93,110 persons were fed at Goonah and along the road, by the exertions and contributions of Captain Bradford, the officers, men of the Central India Horse, the Road and Postal officials, and the inhabitants of the town of Goonah. The Gwalior local authorities and the Chiefs in the neighbourhood fed 283,600 persons at a cost of Rupees 12,200.

98. *Ragooghur.*—Captain Mayne alludes to the disagreement between the Chief of this State and certain of his zemindars, as reported last year by Captain Bradford. The differences seem to have been settled as no further complaints are heard. The town of Ragooghur was attacked by dacoits in December. They had to retreat with the loss of two men killed.

No other events requiring special notice have occurred during the year.

CHAPTER III.

JUDICIAL.

99. During the year under report Act XVIII. of 1869 has been extended to transactions in Small Cause Courts and Registration Offices in Central India.

The Cantonment Magistrates of Mhow and Morar have been invested with the power of Civil Judges to enable them to dispose of claims to immovable property within the limits of those cantonments, the same being beyond the competence of Courts of Requests or Small Cause Courts.

SECTION I.—*Civil Justice.*

100. The marginal Statement shows an increase in the total num-

CLASS OF COURT.	NUMBER OF SUITS					SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING 1869-70.	
	Pending at close of 1868-69.	Filed during 1869-70.	Total.	Disposed of during 1869-70.	Pending at close of 1869-70.	Value.	Average cost of conduct.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Political Officers	61	1,220	1,281	1,227	54	78,635 13 5	4 7 11
Small Cause ...	461	3,550	4,011	3,237	774	1,16,211 4 9	3 9 3
Total ...	522	4,770	5,292	4,464	828	1,04,807 2 2	3 13 3*

* *Sic in orig.*

10,000: this falling off is attributable to the Court of the Political Agent, Bhopal, where, however, the total number of suits filed has increased.

- The value of suits in the Small Cause Courts has increased by upwards of Rupees 22,000.

The number of suits pending in the Courts of Political Officers is 54, a slight improvement on last year, while those of the Small Cause Courts have risen from 461 to 744 cases. These arrears are accounted for in the same manner as those of last year, namely, by the increase of litigation in Mhow. The work of the Small Cause Court in that cantonment daily increases, and is now nearly double that of the Small Cause Court at Morar, the next largest cantonment in Central India.

During the year 1,671 cases were instituted (not including 357 cases undisposed of at the end of 1868-69) and 1,409 disposed of, thus leaving 617 cases on the file. Great credit is due to the Judge for having so far grappled with work which has before been represented to be far too much for one officer, however great his zeal and energy, in addition to the multifarious duties of the Cantonment Magistracy.

ber of suits instituted and disposed of during the year both in the Courts of the Political Officers and in the Small Cause Courts.

Compared with those of the previous year, the value of the suits instituted in the Political Courts has diminished by about Rupees

The average cost of conduct of suits was Rupees 4-7-11 and Rupees 3-9-3 in the Courts of Political Officers and in the Small Cause Courts respectively, in both cases less than the costs of last year.

The average duration of suits was satisfactory, being only 8-16 days in the Courts of Political Officers, and 3-45 days in the Small Cause Courts.

The longer duration of suits in the Small Cause Courts must be partly ascribed to the growth of litigation, and partly to the comparatively high average of 11 days obtaining in the Nowgong Small Cause Court.

The Cantonment Magistrate represents that this high average was caused by his having to postpone for a long period the hearing of certain cases, the parties to which were residents of villages where cholera had broken out. There was one appeal to the Court of the Agent of the Governor-General, which was dismissed.

SECTION II.—*Criminal Justice.*

101. The Statement annexed shows a very favourable improvement on the satisfactory statistics of last year in the marked diminution of crime.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	ADJUDICATED IN COURTS OF		
	Political Officers.	Cantonment Magistrates.	Total.
Murder and attempted murder ...	15	.....	15
Culpable homicide ...	9	.....	9
Dacoitee ...	5	.....	5
Receiving stolen property ...	12	22	34
Robbery on highway or elsewhere ...	13	.....	13
Theft of cattle and ordinary ...	251	155	406
Miscellaneous ...	426	374	800
Total ...	731	551	1,282

The diminution under notice is of both heinous and minor crimes, but it is in the British Cantonments that the chief improvement is observed, for the statistics of 1868-69 show the adjudication of 879 cases against 551 during the year under report.

The total number of cases undisposed at the end of 1869-70 were, in the Political Courts only 39, and *nil* in the Cantonment Magistrate's Courts.

It is satisfactory again to be able to notice the apparent decline of dacoitee.

The average duration of cases disposed of (not including those of the Thuggee and Dacoitee Department noticed below) was 6-91 days in the Courts of Political Officers, and 3-60 days in the Cantonment Courts, the average being about 5½ days.

The total number of witnesses summonsed was 2,653, of whom 2,213 were discharged on the first day of their attendance; 65 witnesses were detained for nine days and upwards in the Bundelcund Agency. The detention is accounted for in the same manner as that noticed in last year's Report.

Of the persons brought to trial, 69-68 per cent. were convicted, and of those committed for trial, five escaped and four died.

The punishment of whipping was inflicted in 81 cases, principally for petty thefts.

Thuggee and Dacoitee Agency.—The operations in this department during the year show 20 cases to have been investigated: eight persons were convicted, of whom three were transported for life. The average duration of cases was 81 days. This is owing to the delays which occur in obtaining replies through Native Chiefs and other departments.

SECTION III.—Police.

102. The Statement below shows the aggregate number and cost of maintenance of the various classes of Police under the control of the Agent of the Governor-General for the past year :—

	PAID BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.			PAID BY LOCAL MUNICIPAL OR STATE FUNDS.			TOTAL OF ALL KINDS.		
	Men of all grades.		Cost.	Men of all grades.		Cost.	Men of all grades.		Cost.
	Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.	
			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
British or local Police under Political Officers and Cantonment Magistrates	8	240	25,811 7 4	7	483	33,856 9 0	15	723	59,468 0 4
Native States or local Police (under management) ... ..	...	...	.....	10	130	11,568 15 0	10	130	11,568 15 0
Total ...	8	240	25,811 7 4	17	613	45,225 8 0	25	853	71,036 15 4

The general conduct of all the Police has been satisfactory so far as has come to the knowledge of this Office.

SECTION IV.—*Jails.*

103. The following Table gives an abstract of the statistics for the past year of the Jails and Lock-ups under the Central India Agency :—

	NUMBER OF PRISONERS								JAIL CHARGES OF ALL KINDS.				PRISONERS.	
	Remaining at the end of 1868-69.	Admitted during 1868-69.	Total.	During the year.				Rations, clothing, and contingent charges of prisoners.	Jail guard and establishments.	Total.	Annual average cost of each prisoner.	Daily average of prisoners in jail.		
				Discharged or transferred.	Escaped.	Died or executed.	Total.							
Agency Jails ...	240	291	531	318	4	10	332	199	Rs. a. p. 7,213 3 2	Rs. a. p. 17,090 5 8	Rs. a. p. 61 11 8	241-92		
Cantonment Jails and Lock-ups ...	52	781	833	800	...	1	801	32	1,500 0 0	3,500 12 11	69 12 7	37-35		
Native State Jails ...	8	3	11	3	...	1	4	4	... ..	357 6 2	55 1 4	6-48		
Total ...	300	1,075	1,375	1,121	4	12	1,137	235	8,713 3 2	20,948 8 9	62 3 2	285-75		

104. The average cost of each prisoner is still high owing to the high prices of food. Nevertheless, the average of the year bears a favourable comparison with that of last year, which was Rupees 73-8-2.

The Political Agent, Gwalior, reports a great improvement in the *régime* of the Lushkur Jail since Colonel Filose has been placed in charge of it.

Workshops have been established, and are efficiently superintended by Mr. Orr, formerly in charge of a Government Jail. The accommodation is still insufficient, but a new Jail is perfected.

The Morar Jail is most unfavourably reported on; its position is described as objectionable, the building as unsuitable, the wards cramped and badly ventilated. There is no accommodation for European prisoners, but this want is common to all Jails in Central India, which will be the more felt when railroads and communications throw open unexplored lands to the inevitable "loafer" of the day.

The arrangements and condition of the Sehore Jail appear to merit favourable notice.

The Jail at Augur has been completed. The Political Agent, however, reports that it is practically useless, in consequence of the establishment sanctioned being insufficient for the safe custody of the prisoners, who are consequently still confined in a small courtyard in the city, which he represents as "a most unsuitable place for them in every way," but possessing the merit of comparative security, which, with the present establishment, is not to be obtained in the newly-constructed Jail. This point will receive attention and steps be taken to provide security.

The erection of a Jail at Nowgong progresses.

The health of the prisoners throughout the Agency has been, on the whole, good. There have been 12 deaths, or about one per cent., amongst them, six of which occurred in the Indore Jail.

CHAPTER IV.

REVENUE.

105. From the annexed Tables will be seen the receipts during the past year in the Treasuries under this Agency on account of ordinary and Imperial revenue and payments by Native States. A Tabular Statement is also given showing the receipts and disbursements of the local funds.

Rupees 2,88,152 were paid by the Maharaja Holkar, being two instalments on account of the capitalization of his contribution towards the Malwa Contingent and Bheel Corps.

106. *Opium*.—A Statement is given in the margin showing the

Year ending 31st March 1870.	Number of chests.	Amount of Pass duties.	
		Rupees.	£.
Estimate... ..	31,000	1,80,00,000	1,800,000
Actual	35,828	2,14,96,800	2,140,680
Increase	4,828	28,96,800	2,890,800

number of chests that paid duty during the year. Rupees 14,544 were realized by the sale of stamped paper for hoondees in payment of duty.

The estimate for the current year is 30,000 chests,

representing Rupees 1,80,00,000. Last year's crop is said to have been good, and this estimate will probably be exceeded should prices in China keep up.

The new opium godown at Indore and the road and bridge connecting it with the Agra and Bombay Road approach completion.

• •
I.—Ordinary Imperial Revenue.

Land revenue, Abkaree, &c.	Sale of Stamps.	Judicial fees and receipts.	Electric Telegraph and Postal collections, including sale of Stamps.			Miscellaneous.	T O T A L.
			Electric Tele- graph.	Postal.	Total.		
<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1,04,591 2 4	25,553 0 0	4,981 1 1	37,430 0 1	2,56,508 8 1	2,93,938 8 2	205 11 0	7,23,207 14 9

•
II.—Payments by Native States.

Contributions to Contin- gents.	Tributes assigned to British Government.	Tributes paid through Bri- tish Government.	Fixed payments for Istum- dar lands.	G R A N D T O T A L.
<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
4,24,813 0 10	1,51,394 10 1	1,90,352 0 0	.....	7,66,559 10 11

6,428

			Balance on 31st March 1870.
Grants to barbers in road dues.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
.....	15,897 6 4	73,741 1 8	19,162 2 2
.....	6,651 6 1	42,462 13 0	7,612 1 3
.....	1,534 12 0	24,382 13 9	40,722 14 7
40,719 7 6	4,212 13 10	69,458 0 10	67,159 14 6
10,719 7 6	28,296 6 3	2,10,044 13 3	1,34,657 0 6

CHAPTER V.

EDUCATION.

107. The annexed Table shows in an abstract form the number of Educational Institutions under the supervision of British Officers throughout Central India, with an account of their income and expenditure, and of the average daily attendance during the year :—

	NO. OF SCHOOLS.			AVERAGE ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS.				EXPENDITURE DURING 1869-70.				SOURCE AND AMOUNT OF INCOME DURING 1869-70.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.	English class.	Persian and Cordoo class.	Hindee and Mahrattah class.	Total.	Teachers' salaries.	Contingent and other expenses.	Total.	Grants-in-aid from British Government.	One per cent. land cess and grants-in-aid from local funds of Native States.	Contributions and subscriptions.	Fees from pupils.	Total.		
Agency and Cantonment Schools	5	1	6	2106	17795	2736	68215	Rs. a. p. 14,135 0 0	Rs. a. p. 1,279 10 3	Rs. a. p. 15,414 10 3	Rs. a. p. 6,107 0 0	Rs. a. p. 1,834 14 6	Rs. a. p. 10,532 10 0	Rs. a. p. 1,219 9 9	Rs. a. p. 19,694 2 3		
District Schools, Maunpore Pergunah, and Native States under management	23	2	25	5386	4652	467	60078	4,991 7 4	536 9 8	5,528 1 0	388 13 0	3,828 3 7	1,313 3 1	39 3 0	5,569 6 8		
Total	28	3	31	26464	22437	7906	1,27993	19,126 7 4	1,816 3 11	20,942 11 3	6,495 13 0	5,663 2 1	11,845 13 1	1,253 12 9	25,263 8 1		

from which it will be seen that, compared with the previous year—

	In 1868-69.	In 1869-70.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of schools ...	29	31	2	
Daily average attendance ...	1,243	1,279'93	86'93	
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Expenditure ...	22,036 8 4	20,942 11 3	.....	1,743 13 1
Income ...	24,068 0 0	25,463 8 11	1,395 8 11	

the average annual cost of each pupil in the Agency Schools was Rupees 22-9, of which Rupees 8-15 were borne by Government. The average annual cost of each pupil in the District Schools was Rupees 9-4, of which 10 annas 4 pie were borne by Government, and the remainder provided from local or State resources.

The high rate of cost in the Agency Schools is entirely due to the Sehore schools, which absorbed upwards of Rupees 12,000.

108. The expectations expressed in the last year's Report as to the prospects of the Indore Residency School under the new master have been more than fulfilled. The attendance has risen from 73 to 105, and the progress made by the pupils tested in public examinations is most satisfactory.

All pupils in this school learn English, but are obliged in addition to take up either Persian, Oordoo, or Mahratti.

109. The Sehore High School, the principal school under this Agency, was closed for the greater part of the hot weather in consequence of the spread of cholera. At the close of the year it mustered 298 scholars, of whom 84 were learning English.

The Political Agent, Colonel Thompson, eulogizes the zeal of the teachers as a body, and bears testimony to the efficient and conciliatory manner of Mr. Meares, the Head Master.

He also notices the successful conduct of the school by the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson while he acted as Head Master during the absence of Mr. Ingels. It is satisfactory to learn that three (3) Chiefs have joined the school.

The Girls' School thrives under the judicious management of Mrs. Meares and the kindly interest evinced towards it by the ladies of Sehore.

110. The Morar Native Christian School in 1863 for the benefit of Native Christians in Regiments serving in Morar has ceased to exist.

111. The Political Agent, Western Malwa, while doing justice to the useful character of the Central India Horse Schools, brings to notice the desirability of having a school of a higher class at Augur. Education is not neglected in Scindia's territory, but the standard is low.

112. During the year English and Oordoo classes have been started in the Maunpore Schools, where Hindee was previously the only study, and the average attendance amounted to 20 and 22 respectively. A night school has been opened, and promises well, as it attracts many whose days are spent in the fields.

113. The schools in the Native State of Burwancee now number 1412 boys and 2 girls' schools; the average attendance has risen from 311 in 1868-69 to 364, and everything in this little State tells of the temper and judgment of the Native Superintendent, **Rai Venkut Ram**. Education is popular and the people contented.

114. On the whole, the progress made is satisfactory. Education may be said to have taken root among the Bheels, but it will require careful nurturing to make it thrive and last.

115. The Head School at Dhar is reported to be fairly conducted: 270 scholars attend; of these, 30 are learning English.

There are also four District Schools in the Dhar State, attended by 220 pupils.

Captain Cadell considers that the amount granted by the Dhar Durbar for educational purposes (*viz.*, Rupees 3,398) is inadequate, and might, considering the prosperous condition of the State finances, be increased to double that amount.

There can be no doubt of the truth of Captain Cadell's remark, but the good seed sown, if more limited than we could wish, is still good and bearing fruit of value, and this will gradually be appreciated.

116. The attendance of pupils at the Mhow Zoroastrian School has again fallen from 82 to 60:

35 Parsees,

10 Hindoo, and

15 Mahomedan boys receive tuition.

The want of teachers in the vernacular classes, complained of last year, still exists. The Head Master, Mr. Wassooodeo Narayan Swamy, resigned his post in May, and his duties have since then been conducted by Mr. Banmanjee, the Second Master, in addition to his own.

117. The Mhow and Indore Mission School was opened at Mhow in March last. It consists of two branches, *viz.*, an English and a Vernacular School: 56 boys attend the former, and 87 the latter.

The elements of Geometry, Arithmetic, and Algebra, as well as English Grammar and Geography, are taught in the English School. The Bible is also taught in each of the English Classes. The education in the English Branch is conducted by the Head Master, Mr. Ghoreh, assisted by two monitors.

There is every prospect of this experiment bearing rich results.

The Rev. Mr. Ghoreh, a converted Brahmin, appears to possess the qualities necessary to ensure success. He is gentle and earnest, free from prejudice, and liberal-minded.

In the Vernacular School 65 boys are instructed by two Masters in the ordinary branches of a Hindsee education. The remaining 22 pupils are taught Oordoo.

The ages of the pupils vary from 6 to 20.

The fees are eight annas for English and four annas for Vernacular education per mensem. It is intended shortly to open a Girls' School (without fees).

CHAPTER VI.

PUBLIC WORKS.

118. The original budget allotment for the year was Rupees 41,25,000, but this amount was reduced by Rupees 11,75,000, leaving an available grant of Rupees 29,50,000, against which the total outlay from Imperial Funds, the details of which are given in the Appendix, has been Rupees 29,14,160.

In addition to this, there has been an expenditure of Rupees 2,54,188 from local cesses and contributions from Native States for the construction and repair of roads, making a total outlay during the year under review of Rupees 31,68,348, the charge for establishment having been 16 per cent. on the total expenditure, consequent on the great reductions in the budget allotment.

The whole of the reduction having been effected from the grant for Military Works, which was diminished from 25½ lakhs to 13½ lakhs, the progress made in the construction of Military buildings during the past year has been comparatively slow.

MILITARY.

119. *Mhow.*—In the Mhow Cantonment the usual temporary bunds were constructed in the Suttaree River, a new road was made at the southern extremity of the cantonment, and the station roads and drains were kept in repair.

Of the three new barracks in progress in the cavalry lines at the commencement of the year, one was raised to the full height and the trusses placed in position; the second was raised to the floor level of the upper story; while the third was only slightly advanced for want of funds.

The foundations and plinth of a fourth barrack were also laid.

The upper story of the new Cavalry Hospital was raised to the full height, the roof covering put on, and the interior and exterior finishing commenced.

Besides these main works in the cavalry lines, latrines were constructed for the married men's quarters, reservoirs made for the soldiers' gardens, and the floors of the stables raised and drained.

In the Artillery Lines separate cook-houses were provided for each family.

In the Infantry Lines one of the new barracks was raised to a height of 10 feet above plinth, seven blocks of family quarters were completed with their out-houses, and foundation and plinth constructed for the two remaining blocks.

The new Quarter-guard and Expense Magazine were also completed during the year.

For the Commissariat Department the slaughter-yard and cattle-sheds were completed and two new porter-sheds constructed.

120. *Indore*.—At Indore a block of family quarters was commenced, a dead-house constructed for the European Infantry Detachment Hospital, solitary cells and latrines for the Native Infantry Detachment, coach-house and stables for the Officers' quarters, and quarters for the Native Officers of the Agent of the Governor-General's Cavalry Escort.

121. *Augur*.—At Augur a Hospital for the Central India Horse was commenced, and considerable progress made in the construction of a Quarter-guard and Store-room.

122. *Mehidpore*.—At this station extensive repairs and improvements were made to the Native Infantry Lines.

123. *Gwalior Fortress*.—In the fortress of Gwalior the garrison battery barrack and a range of family quarters were completed during the year, two half company barracks for infantry were raised to floor level of upper story, and the full company barrack to a height of 10 feet above plinth.

One wing of the General Hospital was raised to the full height and ready for the trusses; the other wing to a height of 8 feet above the floor level of upper story.

The Powder Magazine was completed, except the racks, drain, and interior finishing.

Three ranges of officers' quarters have the lower stories completed, and the beams laid for floors of upper story.

The subsidiary buildings which were in progress at the commencement of the year have been completed.

124. *Morar*.—In the Cantonment of Morar three barracks for heavy battery, horse and field batteries, were completed, and the Artillery Hospital raised to a height of 15 feet above plinth.

The plunge bath and well, temporary sheds for horses, also quarter-guard and cells, were completed during the year.

Foundation and plinth were laid for the Artillery Officers' quarters, and those for the left European Infantry Lines were raised above the floor level of the upper story.

In the right European Infantry Lines the upper stories of eight half company barracks were raised to full height and the roofs partly constructed, the two full company barracks were raised to floor level of upper story, and the band barrack to wall-plate of upper story.

Eight family barracks were raised to full height and the roofing commenced, and the subsidiary buildings for the barracks approaching completion were nearly finished.

125. *Nowgong*.—At Nowgong three Artillery barracks have been raised to the level of the verandah roof of the upper story, also two of the Infantry half company barracks to the same height.

Two of the latter have the masonry of the upper story completed, and the remaining barracks have been raised to the floor level of the upper story.

The six family barracks are complete, except the fittings.

126. *Jhansi*.—At Jhansi the semi-permanent buildings have been kept in repair.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

127. At Indore an opium godown was commenced, also a road and bridge to give access to it; the Jail was completed, also an Office for the controller, and quarters for his establishment.

The Jail at Augur was completed, and a building purchased for a Post Office at that station.

At Morar the Cantonment Magistrate's Court-house was completed.

At Nowgong the Court-house was completed. The Jail is in progress. And at Sutna a residence and Office for the Political Assistant were commenced.

COMMUNICATIONS.

128. *Indore and Khundwah Road.*—On this most important line the three ghâts were satisfactorily completed, and a considerable progress made in the work of remodelling between the ghâts, which could not, however, be completed for want of funds.

The conversion of the line from the foot of the Bhore Ghât to the Nerbudda into a first class road was commenced during the year, and fair progress made with the earth-work and bridging.

Inspection houses were completed at Simrole, Chooral, and Oomra Talao.

129. *Agra and Bombay Road.*—On the southern portion of this road, from Indore to Boreghur and from Indore to Beowrah, the usual annual repairs were executed, and two bridges over the Peeponia and Conjah Nullahs were completed between Indore and Beowrah.

On the northern portion of this road the usual repairs have been executed, and the condition of the line north of Gwalior much improved.

130. *Gwalior and Jhansi Road.*—The northern portion of this road sustained serious injury from excessive floods in July 1869, which carried away portions of the road embankment.

131. *Jhansi and Seepree Road.*—The earth-work, rock-cutting, and culverts on this line have been completed, some of the larger bridges commenced, and a considerable portion of the metal collected for the Seepree section. Consequent on the excessive flood of July last, it will be necessary to alter the designs of some of the bridges.

132. *Jhansi and Calpee Road.*—The embankment of this road was breached in several places by the flood, and additional culverts will have to be provided.

133. *Jhansi and Nowgong Road.*—On this road considerable damage was done by the exceptional rain-fall.

Two old bridges were destroyed, and the new works were endangered by the violence of the floods, but escaped without serious injury.

The Sooknai Bridge, nine spans of 50 feet, of which three arches have been turned, must be raised, the flood of July 1869 having risen upwards of 8 feet above springing line, and with a discharge equivalent to a rain-fall of nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ th of an inch per hour over the whole drainage area of 300 square miles.

Three bridges over the Bhurar, Khoordana, and Kurtal Nullahs have been completed during the year, and one over the Thuggun Nullah raised to springing line.

134. *Nowgong and Sutna Road*.—The 1st Section from Nowgong to Chutterpore is nearly finished, and the Oormul Bridge has been completed during the year.

In the 2nd Section, from Chutterpore to the Kain River, the earth-work is nearly completed.

The 3rd Section, from the Kain River to Punnah, has not as yet been commenced.

In the 4th Section, from Punnah to Nagode, the earth-work is nearly finished.

In the 5th Section, from Nagode to Sutna, the earth-work and minor bridges have been completed and most of the metal collected.

135. *The Nowgong and Sreenuggur* loop-line has been partly metalled, and the metal still required has been nearly all collected.

Three bridges are still required to complete this line.

136. *Banda and Saugor Road*.—In the 2nd Section metal collection has been nearly completed, and the Singharee Bridge was finished during the year; the 3rd Section has been made and partly metalled; and in the 4th Section the earth-work is nearly finished and a portion of the metal collected.

137. *Mhow and Neemuch Road*.—On this road upwards of 60 miles of earth-work have been completed during the year; considerable progress has been made in the bridging, especially in the Dhar and Rutlam States, and 30 miles of metalling were laid down in Scindia's and Jowra territory.

Four inspection-houses were completed during the year, and the encamping-grounds have been marked out from Mhow to Neemuch.

Expenditure on Public Works from the Local Funds of the several Cantonnments and Political Agencies under this Office, 1869-70

No.	CANTONMENTS AND AGENCIES.				Original works.		Repairs.		Total.		WORKS CALLING FOR REMARKS.
					Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
1	Indore	...	...	...	900	0 0	604	15 11	1,504	15 11	
2	Gwalior Agency	...	...	...	1,530	6 3	.....	.....	1,530	6 3	
3	Bhopal Agency	...	...	...	.....	.....	1,205	11 4	1,205	11 4	
4	Western Malwa Agency	...	...	...	175	3 0	332	8 7	507	11 7	
5	Bheel Agency	...	...	...	77	0 0	1,157	0 0	1,234	0 0	
6	Deputy Bheel Agency	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Maunpore Pergunnah (Road and Municipal Fund)	...	...	...	1,307	8 0	253	8 8	1,561	0 8	
8	IL— Do. road dues	...	...	...	1,546	9 6	2,704	14 9	4,251	8 3	
9	Mhow Cantonment	...	...	...	3,781	2 0	4,480	9 11	8,261	11 11	
10	Mora	...	...	...	.....	.....	9,774	8 10	9,774	8 10	
11	Neemuch	...	...	...	3,800	14 7	287	7 0	4,088	5 7	
12	Nowgong	...	...	...	243	13 6	1,567	15 10	1,811	13 4	
					13,362	8 10	22,349	4 10	35,711	13 8	

CHAPTER VII.

POST OFFICES.

138. The event of the year under this head has been the breaking up of the mail cart service between Agra and Indore, consequent on the opening of the Khundwah and Jubbulpore junction. The Political Agents of Gwalior and Western Malwa write in the same terms of the change, which is generally regarded as a calamity. Europeans and Natives alike have cause to bewail it, for the merchant is deprived of safe transport for his valuables, and has lost the benefit of speed and precision in correspondence. A communication between Augur, Goona, Seepree, Sehore, Mehidpore, and other important stations is cut off, the mobility of Political Officers seriously affected, and speedy means of transit to the different parts of their charges no longer exists.

Chiefs who have been induced to contribute largely to the construction of these 300 miles of excellent road, and to provide guards for its protection to secure the safe passage of the mail cart, have cause to feel aggrieved at the barren fruits their self-sacrifice has borne.

There can be no doubt as to the civilizing and assuring influence the daily appearance of the mail cart exercised on the minds of the people, and it will, indeed, be a cause for regret if the completion of a great work of progress in British India should be the signal for retrogression among the Native States of Central India.

139. Five attacks were made on the Government mail within Gwalior territory. In one case the mail was recovered, and on two occasions it was saved by the energy of the coachmen. In the 4th and 5th cases property to the value of Rupees 19,490 was plundered; most of it was in the shape of "hoondees."

Four attacks were also made in the same territory on the Government Bullock Train, and property to the known value of Rupees 674 stolen. Compensation to the amount of Rupees 5,795 has been paid by the Durbar for losses sustained during previous years.

Four attacks on the mail cart occurred within Indore and Dewas limits, in two cases unsuccessfully, and in the third the property plundered was recovered; on the 4th occasion five baughy parcels with contents valued at Rupees 334-8 were stolen.

140. The average speed of the Government Bullock Train between Agra and Indore is two miles an hour. Its extension to Khundwah would be esteemed as a public boon, and would no doubt prove remunerative.

141. The total number of letters, &c., that passed through the

DIVISIONS.	For despatch.	For issue.	Total.
1. Inspecting Postmaster, Malwa Division ...	551,147	503,082	1,054,229
2. Superintendent of Mails, Agra and Khundwah Division ...	1,213,001	1,144,420	2,357,421
3. Inspecting Postmaster, Saugor Division ...	205,690	211,592	417,282
4. Bundelcund Agency ...	135,721	190,725	326,446
	2,105,559	2,049,819	4,155,378

Post Offices of Central India are shown in the marginal Statement to aggregate 4,155,378.

The cash receipts of the mail lines and Offices during the year under report

amounted to Rupees 1,20,344-11-4, and their disbursements to Rupees 3,90,574-13-6.

142. The stoppage of the train at Indore seems inexplicable, for there is more traffic between Khundwah, Mhow, and Indore than throughout the whole line between Indore and Gwalior. Transport is uncertain, for no private Company could maintain bullocks along the Khundwah Road through Native territory: to be regular and successful, the undertaking must be in the hands of Government, and it is to be hoped that arrangements will shortly be made to give the public this boon. Had the control of this question been with this Office, it would have been disposed of years ago.

CHAPTER VIII.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

143. The Office at Khull has been closed, being no longer necessary.

Experimental Offices have been opened at Shajapore, Burnuggur, and Goona. The first two are doing a fair business.

Maharaja Scindia objected to the establishment of an Office in the Lushkur at Gwalior, so the wire was carried across the fort and an Office opened in the fortress, which is accessible to the merchants of the city, and puts the fort in telegraphic communication with the Morar Cantonment.

The Morar Office is worked by soldiers, and it is proposed to work the Mhow and Neemuch Offices by the same agency.

This matter is receiving attention, and its importance can hardly be over-estimated.

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1st Class.—Open day and night.
Indore and Seepree. | } The marginal Statement shows the
Telegraph Offices within the limits of
the Agency and their classifications. |
| 2nd Class.—Open from 7 A.M. to 9 P.M.
Neemuch, Mundisore, and Rutlam. | |
| 3rd Class.—Open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Mhow, Jowra, Beora, Gwalior,
Goona, Shajapore, and Burnuggur. | |
| | |

The Jowra Office, with the assistance of Rupees 50 per mensem from the State, manages to pay its expenses, and, in time, will, no doubt, prove remunerative.

The Office at Mundisore was opened in February 1869, and, agreeably with the expectations entertained, proved a great success. This year, however, a great falling off is reported, the average monthly receipts only amounting to Rupees 298-8-4.

The decline of business is traced to quarrels and failures among the opium dealers, and will probably prove temporary; indeed, a slight improvement is already perceptible.

144. The proposition to construct a branch line to Oojein, a distance of 24 miles, is under consideration. With opium scales at Oojein, the demand for the wire is urgent; the merchants cry for it, and Scindia is willing. The Director-General's estimate of the cost and high sum to be guaranteed to provide against loss has deterred the Maharaja, but there is good reason for hoping all difficulties will be removed and such a line laid down as will meet the case.

145. In 1869 the Maharaja of Rewah offered to contribute from Rupees 2,000 to Rupees 3,000 per annum towards the establishment of a line from Sutna to his residence, Govindghur, near Rewah; but the amount does not appear to have been considered sufficient to defray the costs. Dr. Stratton suggests that this difficulty might be removed by the utilization of the material of the old line on the Great Deccan Road recently dismantled, and this consideration will be pressed upon the Telegraph Department.

146. Two spans of thin wire were constructed across the Nerbudda at Khull in June last, and worked well throughout the monsoon. Three piers for the Nerbudda crossing near Burwae were finished about the same time, and a double wire carried across the river in two spans of 1,500 and 1,650 feet.

Arrangements are being made for the establishment of depôts for Telegraph Stamps at Rutlam, Jowra, and Mundisore under the charge of the Native Officials, with the view of removing temptation to embezzlement from the subordinates of the department.

Under the new experimental tariff there has been a decrease in collections, although the number of telegrams despatched has increased, the receipts for the year only amounting to Rupees 37,985 against Rupees 39,197-15 in 1868-69.

CHAPTER IX.

MILITARY.

147. The following Statement shows the strength of the troops in the several divisions and districts of Central India:—

	CAVALRY REGIMENT.				ARTILLERY.		INFANTRY REGIMENTS.					
	European.		Native.		Number.	Strength.	European.		Native.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.			Number.	Strength.				
TROOPS OF THE LINE.												
Mhow Division, Bombay Army ... Mhow, Neemuch, Mehidpore, Indore	1	445	1	448	3	368	1 & 3 Cos. ...	4	2,453			
Guwalior District ... Morar, Fort Seepree	...	...	1 & Det. 1st B. C.	453	4	438	1 & 3 Cos. ...	2 & Det. ... 39th N. I. ...	1,850		
Saugor District ... Nowgong and Nagode	...	...	1	340	...	...	3 Cos. ...	1	711		
LOCAL CORPS UNDER CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.												
Central India Horse, Bhopal } Battalion, Malwa Ehsel Corps }	...	...	2	987	...	...	.....	3	1,500		
Augur, Goons, Sohore, and Mehidpore												
Grand Total	1	445	5 & Det.	2,233	7	808	3 & 1 Co. ...	9 & Det. ...	6,314			

The whole consists of—

- 7 Batteries European Artillery.
- 1 European Cavalry Regiment.
- 3 Regiments and one Company European Infantry.
- 5 Ditto and Detachment Native Cavalry.
- 9 Ditto and do. Native Infantry.

148. The Central India Horse was lately inspected, the 1st Regiment by Brigadier-General Vaughan, C.B., Commanding the Gwalior District, and the 2nd Regiment by Major-General Grant, C.B., Commanding the Mhow Division, and was pronounced to be in the highest state of efficiency.

The services of this force in preserving the security of the Agra and Bombay Road and of that between Indore and Neemuch, and in suppressing predatory crime throughout Western Malwa and the districts about Goona, cannot be too highly rated.

Colonel Probyn, C.B., V.C., succeeded to the command of the force on the promotion of Colonel S. Brown, C.B., V.C., to the Peshawar Brigade.

149. The condition of the Bhopal Battalion is excellent: the corps has been during the past year under the command of Colonel Ouseley.

150. During last season cholera raged heavily in Malwa generally.

The Central India Horse and Bhopal Battalion escaped with a few cases, for, through the precautions and exertions of the Medical Officers, Drs. Keegan and Spencer, Central India Horse, and Odevaine, Bhopal Battalion, an effectual quarantine was established by the systematic treatment of the sufferers outside.

151. Captain Cadell, V.C., Officiating Bheel Agent, and Commandant, Malwa Bheel Corps, endorses the representations made by Captain Bannerman (for whom he was officiating) that the strength of the regiment is insufficient for the duties it has to perform, and that the men are inadequately paid. He further urges the necessity of appointing another officer, and brings to notice the advisability of conferring pensions on discharge to the men. There are several Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers who have done good service, but who are now useless from old age. It would be a cruelty to turn such men out to starve or beg, and they are, therefore, retained, thus detracting from the efficiency of the corps. This matter is worthy of consideration, and will be submitted.

The Bheels at head-quarters have worked when off duty at their lines, besides contributing four annas each from their slender pay in aid. Every year at the end of the rains it is necessary to dam up the water of the Mbye, which flows by the lines, for the supply of water to the station: this job also falls to the Bheels.

The men are well-behaved. There has been little sickness during the year.

CHAPTER X.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION I.—*Surveys.*

152. The Topographical Survey party, under Lieutenant Strahan, R.E., has been employed during the cold weather, but famine and drought must have crippled their labours.

Two thousand eight hundred and seven square miles were surveyed in Bundelcund during the year by the party under Lieutenant Riddell, R.E., and large maps of the towns of Punnah and Ajeyghur were also prepared.

The Topographical Survey of Rewah (Proper) was completed in 1867.

FRONTIER SURVEYS AND DEMARCATIONS.

153. *Indore and Nimar Frontier.*—The definition of the boundary line was completed during the year, thus settling the last boundary disputed between the Central Provinces Government and the Indore State.

The demarcation of the western frontier was carried out by Major Kincaid, Deputy Bheel Agent, representing Indore, and Captain Scott, of the Central Provinces Commission. One hundred miles of line were defined and 35 disputes disposed of.

The rest of the frontier, about 40 miles in length, was demarcated by Captains Scott and Ridgeway.

Eighty miles of the Rewah and Chota Nagpore frontier were demarcated by Captain Cathcart on the part of this Agency, and Captain Samuells representing Chota Nagpore. These officers were unable to commence before the 1st March. The progress is highly creditable. About 125 miles of this frontier still require demarcation.

Work on the Bundelcund and Banda (North-Western Provinces) frontier was not resumed this year, owing to the disastrous effects of the late famine and the difficulty in getting a joint Commission until late in the year.

A long-standing dispute between Maunpore Pergunnah and the Indore State has been settled to the satisfaction of both parties.

The Mogree Nuddee dispute between the Native State of Burwanee and Indore is still pending. Notwithstanding that, in 1860 and 1865, Captains Wood and Cadell, after exhaustive enquiry on the spot, decided the River Mogree to be the ancient boundary of the two States, Maharaja Holkar has hitherto declined to recognize this settlement. The Burwanee State is, consequently, still put to inconvenience and expense, but it is hoped that the solution of the question is at hand.

Lieutenant Barr continued the demarcation of the frontier between the Malwa Bheel and Rewah Kanta (Bombay) Agencies for a distance of 35 miles. Six disputes occurred, which were satisfactorily settled by him.

SETTLEMENT OF BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

154. The progress made in the settlement of disputes within the Western Malwa Agency has been most satisfactory.

Fifteen troublesome cases have been settled, most of them to the satisfaction of the contending parties. The Political Agent pays a deserved tribute to the zeal, judgment, and temper evinced by Lieutenant Barr in the discharge of his trying duties.

In the Bundelcund Agency seven cases have been adjudicated, leaving 281 cases still pending.

Forty-four cases were settled in Bhopal by Lieutenant Maitland, of whose qualifications the Political Agent speaks in high terms.

Captain Cadell reports seven boundary disputes settled by him in the Malwa Bheel Agency: one of these (Tondla of Indore *vs.* Jhabooa) was an old-standing case, which had been the source of much bad feeling. The remaining cases were comparatively trivial.

SECTION II.—*Hospital and Dispensaries.*

155. The following Table shows the working and cost of the dispensaries within the limits of this Agency, most of which are under the supervision of British Officers:—

NUMBER AND LOCALITY.					DURING 1869-70.			
					Admission.	Number of deaths.	Number of vaccinations.	Cost.
UNDER BRITISH SUPERVISION.								
<i>Malwa Dispensaries.</i>								Rs. a. p.
5	Bhopal	...	...	...	14,033	240	3,400	2,011 4 3
8	Malwa	...	...	...	28,600	279	4,930	1,056 0 0
4	Gwalior	..	...	...	19,771	425	1,598	8,130 6 2
	Total	...		...	62,413	953	10,027	4,477 10 5
<i>Not under British supervision.</i>								
2	Western Malwa	...	...	...	12,080	197	80	7,272 0 0
2	Bheel Agency	...	...	...	No Returns.			.....
2	Deputy Bheel Agency	...	...	...	1,420	36	400	1,466 5 2
	Bundelcund	...	...	...	4,162	75	4,084	2,481 10 6
	Total	...		...	17,662	308	4,564	11,219 15 8

156. Dr. Beaumont, Superintendent of the Malwa Dispensaries, reports favourably of their condition and of the exertions of the Native Doctors, amongst whom he especially notices Native Doctor Wamun Rao Moreshwar of Oojein and Native Doctor Anund Rao of Rutlam.

157. The Indore Residency Hospital is under the supervision of Dr. Beaumont, the Residency Surgeon. The exertions of this officer merit the respect of all. Hundreds of the poor, diseased, and maimed, who hang about a great native city, owe to his skill and kindness life and limb. No Englishmen in the East have such opportunities of working such telling benefits as medical men, and their work is from motives dear to everybody.

The admissions in this Hospital were 4,846 patients, or nearly double the admissions of 1864; there were 124 deaths, of which 71 were from chronic dysentery and diarrhoea.

Most of these cases were pilgrims proceeding to or from the Hindoo shrine of Ooncarjee, at Mandatta, on the Nerbudda. Dr. Beaumont reports that these unfortunate people often drag themselves to the doors of the Hospital in such a state of emaciation and depression of vital powers as to be unable to assimilate their food, for which their appetite is so insatiate that they often prefer to leave the Hospital and face certain death by starvation to enduring the restrictions necessarily laid on them as to their diet.

The attendance in Indore city dispensary has increased by 600.

158. The total number of vaccinations in Malwa was 4,930, or 220 in excess of last year. Of these, 86·96 cases were successful.

The Superintendent lays stress on the advisability of increasing the staff of vaccinators, for the present establishment is quite insufficient to deal with the population.

159. A small-pox epidemic raged throughout Bundelcund during the hot weather of 1869, but its oft-repeated tale of death amongst the unvaccinated appears to have awakened a feeling of the saving effects of vaccination, which promises to be productive of happy results. The Chiefs appear to be at length aroused, and 11 vaccinators have been entertained by the seven States as per margin. The Maharaja of Rewah as yet holds back, but, it is hoped, will ere long follow the example of his brother Chief of Chirkaree, who is foremost in the good work. The vaccinators did not commence their labours until late in the year, but the result was 4,065 cases of vaccination.

Chirkaree.	Duttia.
Chutterpore.	Bijawur.
Tehree.	Logassi.
	Alipoora.

160. Five thousand and seventy-seven persons were vaccinated in Gwalior and Bhopal territory, but the results are not known.

In Burwanee 400 children were vaccinated, but the supply of lymph having failed, further operation was rendered impossible.

161. The Political Agent, Western Malwa, pays a well-deserved tribute to the valuable and disinterested services of Dr. Keegan, 2nd Central India Horse, in superintending the dispensary at Augur, and urges the advisability of placing that institution under the charge of the Medical Officer attached to the regiment at Augur, but the dispensary has always been under the supervision of the Medical Officer of the cavalry. Formerly, when the dispensary was in the city, the cavalry officer supervised it, and now that Scindia has built a place outside, it is under his charge. There have been no funds at disposal to pay either

Dr. Keegan or his predecessors for their labours, which were given without stint. The Government of India owes much to men who thus labour, for they imbue natives with many a kindly thought to their countrymen.

SECTION III.—*Stud.*

162. Colonel Probyn again laments the ill success which has attended the efforts made to improve the breed of horses in Western Malwa.

The zemindars have not hitherto brought their best mares to be served by the Arab stallions attached to the Central India Horse, but Colonel Probyn hopes that, by dint of persuasion, he may induce them to do so. As yet the produce is inferior, though there are signs of improvement.

Contrary to expectation, the Rajpoots of Rutlam and its neighbourhood made little or no use of the stallion sent there last year.

INDORE RESIDENCY,	}	(Sd.)	H. D. DALY, <i>Major-Genl.,</i>
<i>The 1st October 1870.</i>			<i>Offg. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.</i>
			<i>for Central India.</i>

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Dated 20th May 1870.

From—LIEUT.-COL. A. R. E. HUTCHINSON, Political Agent at Gwalior.

To—MAJOR-GENERAL H. D. DALY, C.B., Officiating Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, at Indore.

I HAVE the honor to lay before you the Annual Report of this Agency for the year 1869-70.

2. *Famine and pestilence.*—The year will long be remembered as a period of unexampled distress and misery, caused by the severe drought which visited the provinces round Gwalior during 1868 and the ravages of pestilence and disease.

3. With the stocks of food grains of the commoner sorts exhausted, and without wholesome fodder for their cattle, the agriculturist and poorer classes had at the commencement of the year under report little more than the leaves and berries of the woods to look to for subsistence for themselves and cattle until the early rain crops brought relief.

4. During this interval, too, their sufferings were intensified by the ravages of disease and the unprecedented heat: in March and April small-pox and fever destroyed numbers, followed in May and June by heat apoplexy, which carried off scores of agriculturists, graziers, travellers, and other classes of people, whilst cholera of a malignant type stalked the land unchecked, finding an easy prey in the half-starved population.

5. The effects of the drought were felt from Scindia's northern districts bordering the River Chumbul down to Bhilsa, near Bhopal, and in this tract of territory a large portion of the State land revenue for the past and current years has not been collected.

6. Through the courtesy of the Maharaja Scindia, I have been placed in possession of information regarding the resources of the kingdom, the losses sustained during the recent famine, and the measures adopted for the relief of the population: most of this information has already been laid before Government with my letter No. 62A., dated 26th April; but I trust that the same incorporated with this Report will not be considered out of place.

7. Scindia's possessions are divided into fifteen districts marginally

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| * 1. Gird Gwalior. | * 8. Esaghur. |
| * 2. Bhind. | * 9. Bajrunghur. |
| * 3. Towarghur. | 10. Augur. |
| * 4. Sikurwarce. | 11. Shajapore. |
| * 5. Subbulghur. | 12. Mundisore. |
| * 6. Nurwur. | 13. Oojein. |
| * 7. Jhansi. | 14. Neemuch. |

15. Amjherra.

noted: of these, the first nine marked with an asterisk were affected by the drought with reference to their revenue, whilst the whole felt the presence of the famine in the form of mortality amongst the population from starvation.

8. Of the above-named districts, those marked with asterisks contain 6,378 villages, out of which 2,838 were affected more or less by failure of crops; and in them

the State demand for the year Sumbut 1925, 6th June A.D. 1868 to 5th June 1869, Rupees 16,94,799-2-11, remained uncollected, whilst the outstanding balances for the current year, Sumbut 1926, amount to Rupees 10,00,141-4-7. The entire revenue of the remaining six districts has been collected for both years.

9. The land rent of the Gwalior State amounts to Rupees 83,13,078-8-7 (these figures, however, include tributes, &c., Rupees 1,73,481-3-3), out of which the sum of Rupees 73,12,937-4 has only been realized during the current year.

A reference to Appendix A. will show the rental of each district, the collections made, and balances to be realized.

10. These heavy outstanding balances have caused the Durbar

			Rs.	a.	p.
Gird Gwalior ...	...	...	90,473	9	9
Bhind ...	...	...	14,889	13	9
Towarghur ...	...	...	34,884	7	0
Sikurwaree ...	...	...	1,60,411	5	0
Subbulghur ...	...	...	1,49,607	8	0
Nurwur ...	...	...	1,42,350	3	6
Jhansi ...	...	...	46,983	7	3
Esaghur ...	...	...	27,182	13	9
Bujrunghur ...	...	...	35,004	9	9
Total ...	Rs.	7,00,787	8	9	

some anxiety; and the Maharaja recently convened his district officers in view to ascertaining from them personally the state of their respective charges and the prospects of realizing the balances: the immediate result of the conference was to declare a remission of some seven lakhs (7,00,000) from the balances of Sumbut 1925 in the districts marginally noted; to defer

the collection of the balances of the current year until more favourable times; and also to put off the renewal of the ten-year leases granted in 1860 to the landholders of the Gwalior districts until the country is somewhat recovered from the effects of the recent visitation.

11. The customs revenue of the State has also fallen from fourteen to six lakhs of rupees (14,00,000 to 6,00,000): this great deficit is ascribed to the almost entire cessation of trade caused by mortality amongst the Bunjara bullocks and the high prices of food grains, which prevented people from indulging in tax-producing commodities; but I consider, and it is the general impression, that a large amount of this deficiency has been caused by the transfer of this branch of the revenue to State control from the hands of farmers, and to the Government officers managing the department not proving themselves over-zealous, or sufficiently honest. His Highness now contemplates the reversion to the old system of farming the customs.

12. The accompanying Statement B. contains useful information as to this branch of the revenue: it exhibits the losses for the year thus:—

In exports and imports ...	...	...	Rs.	5,88,304	0	0
„ transit dues ...	...	...	„	1,70,017	0	0
„ miscellaneous ...	...	...	„	41,679	0	0
Total loss ...			Rs.	8,00,000	0	0

APPENDIX A.

v

against the realizations for the past year—

Export and import duty	Rs. 10,37,389	14	0
Transit dues	„ 3,06,286	9	6
Miscellaneous	„ 60,736	14	9
Total	Rs. 14,04,413	6	3

13. The losses incurred by the State in the shape of mortality amongst its population will never be accurately known, for Native States do not keep Statistical Returns, and those that are occasionally supplied are confessedly incorrect. However, at the request of the Officiating Political Agent the Durbar in September last sent instructions to its district officers to procure the best information available as to the extent of the mortality, human and animal, from famine and disease, and I have received a set of Returns exhibiting the mortality from 6th June to 1st October 1869 only. Translations of these papers form Appendices C. & D.; they disclose a terrible array of casualties, but I fear the papers will be considered useless as Statistical Returns, nor can they be accepted as accurate, or even to convey a true idea of the extent of the sufferings and losses of the population during the recent visitation.

14. A reference to the Return C. will show that deaths from starvation during the period stated, and throughout the whole of the Gwalior territory, are put down at 3,853,* and that the districts that suffered most are—

Jhansi, which lost	721	individuals.
Gird Gwalior	580	„
Bujrunghur	523	„
Nurwur	465	„

whilst the mortality from disease amounts to 89,136 souls! the following districts suffering most:—

Esaghur, losing	18,415	men, women, & children.
Jhansi	11,624	„ „ „
Subbulghur	8,737	„ „ „
Nurwur	8,732	„ „ „

15. The losses in animals are detailed in Appendix D., from which it appears that they aggregate 398,707 head, viz.—

Oxen	100,562
Kine and buffaloes	110,927
Camels	164
Horses and ponies	1,761
Sheep and goats	185,293

the greatest loss occurring in the—

Subbulghur District, which lost	83,063	head.
next Jhansi „	79,213	„
„ Nurwur „	48,378	„
and Esaghur „	37,950	„

16. I now turn to the measures adopted by the Durbar to meet the crisis and to afford relief to its distressed subjects: the first of these was the Proclamation of July 1869, translation annexed, under which outstanding balances for the Sumbut year 1917, A.D. 1860-61, amounting to Rupees 11,88,502-10-6, were entirely remitted; these balances were of old date, and chiefly caused by the ravages of the rebels and mutineers in 1857, 1858, and 1859. With the exception of the announcement of this remission, the language of the document itself is hard and uncheering, and I fear that the liberality of His Highness as therein extolled must be taken as the measure of the Maharaja's bounty throughout the crisis. Statement E. contains particulars as to the amount for which each district was liable prior to the remission.

17. The next measure was the postponement of part of the Government demand for the year 1925 in the districts marginally noted, amounting to Rupees 16,94,799-2-11: this suspension, however, only afforded partial and temporary relief, for there was no remission. Farmers and landholders paid as much as they could of the Government demand, and for the balance gave promissory notes bearing interest at 25 per cent.: from these balances the remissions alluded to in the 10th paragraph of this Report have recently been granted, thus reducing them to Rupees 9,94,011-10-2.

18. The Gwalior Durbar does not bear the character of liberality in the matter of remissions of revenue, for the settlements with the landholders distinctly provide for the payment of the Government demand even in the face of a divine visitation! and in the instances under notice I have heard their correctness challenged, and it stated that, if any remissions were made, they were for the liabilities of the dead, and not the living; but this need not be enquired into nor commented upon.

19. Comparing the demand for the year with the collections, excluding fractions, will show the proportion of the latter to the former to be in the districts named below as follows:—

Gird Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	11 as	in the rupee.
Blind	...	...	...	...	...	14 as.	"
Towarghur	...	...	...	...	...	12 as.	"
Sikurwaree	...	...	...	...	...	5½ as.	"
Subbulghur	...	...	...	...	...	8¼ as.	"
Nurwur	...	...	...	...	...	5¾ as.	"
Jhansi	...	...	...	...	...	9¼ as.	"
Esaghur	...	...	...	...	...	13¼ as.	"
Bujrunghur	...	...	...	...	...	12½ as.	"

20. Another measure was the raising of a fund for the relief of the destitute: this was done by levying contributions from all the servants of the State on the receipt of good allowances in civil and military employ: a cess upon landholders and collections from the nobility, traders, and bankers, residing at the capital and the chief towns; by these means, according to the Statement furnished by the Durbar, some Rupees 52,000 were raised and expended. Detailed particulars of receipts and expenditure will be found in Appendix F.

21. This cess was raised under the designation "Kungal puttee" (pauper rate); it was unpopular, and in some instances payment had to be enforced: the measure has not shed any lustre on His Highness' administration, for the relief that was dispensed by the State was both inadequate, the arrangements devoid of any kind of organization, and I have heard it insinuated that the entire proceeds of the fund were not expended in relief, but that portions of the same found their way into the State Treasury.

22. The extra expenditure incurred on account of the famine is put down by His Highness at (8,50,000) eight and a half lakhs of Rupees. As the items composing this sum are not numerous, I shall enter them in detail.

	Rs.	a.	p.
I.—Public Buildings...	73,228	9	0
II.—Extra Police ...	34,026	5	1
III.—Miscellaneous ...	3,795	13	3
IV.—Repairs to roads ...	8,473	10	9
V.—Tanks and wells ...	1,32,276	9	9
VI.—Travelling expenses to district officials ...	27,180	0	0
VII.—Assistance to ryots to enable them to return to their homes...	30,891	12	0
VIII.—Extra cost of establishments by enhanced prices of grain and grass ...	3,30,000	0	0
IX.—Compensation on account of dearness of provisions	2,12,000	0	0
Total ...	Rs. 8,51,872	11	10

The first four of these items do not require any remark. No. V. includes the cost of the Girwai reservoir: the contract for constructing these works for Rupees 1,20,000 was given to one Baboo Lall of Allahabad; No. VI. were incurred by the district officers, who were ordered "to make over charge to your deputy, inspect your districts, and see the working of the famine, comfort the people, and see that they are supplied with seed and subsistence by the bankers and Bohras;" the compensation alluded to in No. IX. consisting in the raising the pay of duffadars in the cavalry from Rupees 26 and 28 to 28 and 30 and giving each mounted soldier Rupees 5 for three months and each foot soldier Rupees 2 for the same period.

	Rs.	a.	p.	23. The last measure that requires
Gird Gwalior	1,85,672	0	0	notice is the postponement of part of
Bhind	12,322	12	0	the collections for the current year 1926,
Towarghar	20,328	10	0	amounting to (10,00,000) ten lakhs of
Sikurwarra	2,40,615	11	0	rupees. The districts which are liable
Subbalghar	2,24,411	4	6	for these balances are detailed in the
Nurwar	2,13,625	5	3	margin, and the amount of liability is
Esaghar	40,774	8	0	also shown.
Bujranghar	2,20,06	15	0	
Jhanei	2,20,06	15	0	

24. *Scindia's Health.*—The Maharaja Scindia, barring a slight return in August of the malady that seized him in 1868, and an attack of the same whilst in Calcutta in December last, has enjoyed excellent health: throughout the cold season His Highness was untiring in inspecting and reviewing his troops.

25. *Scindia's visit to Calcutta.*—I will not here allude to Scindia's recent visit to Calcutta, nor to what passed at the interviews His Highness had with His Excellency the Viceroy, further than to remark that the kindness and consideration that the Maharaja received made a most wholesome impression upon His Highness, dispelled a freak of gloomy despondency that he was labouring under, and brought him back to his capital in high spirits and in good humour with every one.

26. Whilst at Calcutta the Maharaja Scindia presented the following institutions with the donations set down :—

					Rs.
Hooghly and Bardwan Cholera Hospital	...	...	...	...	1,500
Charitable Hospital	...	...	...	...	1,000
Chandney ditto	...	...	...	...	500
Scaldah ditto	...	...	...	...	500
Chitpore ditto	...	...	...	...	500
Bhowanipore ditto	...	...	...	...	500
Leper ditto	...	...	...	...	500
Blind Asylum	...	...	...	...	500
Howrah Hospital	...	...	...	...	500
Christian {	Benevolent Institution			...	500
	Free School			...	500
Hindoo College	...	...	...	...	500
Mahomedan College	...	...	...	...	500
Total				Rs.	8,000

Rupees (2,000) two thousand were also sent by His Highness for investment in 4 per cent. paper, the proceeds being applied for the purchase of a silver medal, which is to be presented annually to the most qualified student of the Hindoo College.

For these munificent donations the Maharaja received the acknowledgments of His Excellency the Viceroy.

27. The Maharaja subscribed to the Morar races, and entertained the officers of the garrison on his return from Calcutta in acknowledgment of the attention and kindness shown him in Calcutta by His Excellency the Viceroy. His Highness has also been to the cantonment to witness parades and practice with the heavy Armstrong guns; to call on the General, myself, and some of his old friends; and was particularly attentive to an officer belonging to Her Majesty's Ship *Galatea* who visited Morar, placing elephants and native sportsmen at his disposal for tiger-hunting:

29. *Scindia's Army.*—A camp of exercise was formed in February on a convenient plain near Sesara, and there for twelve days the Maharaja and his family resided amongst the troops.

30. The force consisted of—

- 2 Troops Horse Artillery
- 3 Light Field Batteries.
- 2 18-Pounder Guns (Elephants).
- 3 Regiments Cavalry.
- 4 Regiments Native Infantry.

The troops noted in the margin and stationed in the Gird Gwalior District were brought in for the occasion, but on breaking up the camp they were marched to their destinations without entering the Lushkur.

1 Light Field Battery.

4 Troops Cavalry.

6 Companies Infantry.

31. This army was employed every day until a late hour practising the art of war, and at the Maharaja's invitation General Vaughan, myself, and a number of officers from Morar witnessed a field day, in which the whole of the troops were engaged under the immediate command of His Highness, who manœuvred them with commendable precision, moving the cavalry and infantry in single ranks.

32. *Scindia's Salute*.—Since his return from Calcutta the Maharaja has ordered a change to be made in the designation of the salute which he receives from his own artillery: from henceforth it will be termed "Scindia's" and not a "Royal" Salute.

33. *Rance of Dewas*.—Her Highness the Princess Tara has left Gwalior for her future home at Dewas.

34. *Scindia's son and heir*.—The "Chota Maharaja," for so the heir apparent to the Gwalior throne is styled, does not attract much attention, nor is he popular. His Highness keeps him in the background, and, further than entrusting him with the nominal charge of the department, supervising the private establishments, has not taken any steps to associate the lad with the routine of Office work.

35. The young Chief always appears on occasions of entertainments to the garrison; he was also present at the races when Scindia's cup was run for: but with these exceptions, one has no opportunity of meeting the lad so as to form an opinion as to his acquirements; his studies are still prosecuted with as much zeal as a young man of twenty with much to distract his attention is likely to bestow on them.

36. The Prince's instruction in English has been entrusted to a Mr. Butterfield, a Durbar pensioner. There are also qualified teachers in Persian, Oordoo, Hindee, and Mahratta; but, from the accounts given me by His Highness himself, I fear that no satisfactory progress has been made, and that it will be hopeless now to look for any.

37. *Gwalior Executive*.—There have been no changes amongst the Durbar Executives during the year.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gunput Rao Khurkay still possesses his master's confidence, and conducts the onerous duties of his office, assisted by—

1st Naib Dewan, Wisonath Kote, Revenue.

2nd ditto, Wasdeo Bhow, Judicial.

3rd ditto, Pundit Hurnath, Court of Appeal.

4th ditto, Colonel Sir Peter Filose, Criminal.

38. *Transaction of business.*—Nor are there any matters of importance pending between the two Governments. The Morar Cantonment and Ghansangwee exchange questions await consummation by the transfer of the land to the Maharaja Scindia and the negotiation of the Treaty in connection therewith.

39. *Guaranteed Chiefs.—Baglee.*—The Baglee succession question has been set at rest by the ratification on the part of His Highness of the agreement which was drawn up by the representatives of the young Thakoor, who came to Gwalior to arrange matters with the Durbar. His Highness has also conferred on them the deed of lease for their holdings from the Durbar and the usual dress of honor in token of investiture.

40. *Kilcheepore.*—The Kilcheepore succession case has also been brought to a satisfactory termination; the Chief has paid succession dues (nuzzurana) to the amount of one-fourth of the net revenue of the estate, and the Durbar, in return, has promised the usual dress of honor to the value of one-fourth of the succession dues.

41. *Robberies and attacks.*—During the year under report there has been several attacks made on the Government mails and bullock train attended with the plunder of property and the wounding of Government servants. These attacks are perpetrated by skilfully organized bands, who mature and carry out their plans with singular success. In some instances, the mails have been recovered, but, as a rule, the robbers get off without leaving a clue; it is, therefore, difficult to say whether the outrages owe their origin to Scindia's own subjects or to those of foreign States. I am inclined to believe that the Gwalior territory affords happy hunting-grounds for the gangs of predatory tribes that infest parts of Jeypore, Ulwur, and even the British district of Goorgaon; and it is a significant fact that the Dacoitee and Police Departments are frequently in possession of information regarding these gangs, and acting up to which they actually report that certain gangs have left localities which are named for the sole purpose of committing depredations.

42. I have a Report before me from the Inspector of Police, Agra, dated 30th December 1868, to the effect that four gangs of dacoits had left Shahjehanpore of the British District Goorgaon under leaders, who are named, for the purpose of committing depredations in Malwa.

II.—Another from the General Superintendent, Thuggee and Dacoitee, dated 3rd May 1869, to the effect that Meenas had left Jeypore for the purpose of plundering in Bhurtpore and Gwalior territory.

III.—From the Assistant Superintendent, Rajpootana, dated 5th November 1869, reporting that three gangs of Meenas had left Ulwur for plunder in Gwalior.

IV.—From the General Superintendent, dated 23rd November 1869, that Natha, Jemadar, resident of the village of Koraora, Goorgaon, has proceeded towards Gwalior at the head of ten followers to commit depredations, and that Leechoo, Jemadar of Bhanderwassee, Goorgaon, has gone to the Deccan for plunder.

V.—From the District Superintendent of Police, Agra, dated 28th December 1869, to the effect that five gangs of Meenas had left Jeypore and Ulwur for the purpose of plundering in Gwalior.

VI.—From the General Superintendent of Thuggee and Dacoitee, dated 17th January 1870, forwarding a Report from the Deputy Inspector of Shahjehanpore, dated 6th idem, to the effect that a gang of 26 Meenas had left Shahjehanpore for plunder in Gwalior and Bhurtpore territory.

VII.—From the District Superintendent of Police, Agra, dated 4th February 1870, to the effect that two gangs of Meenas had left Bhurtpore territory for plunder in Gwalior and Muttra.

VIII.—From the District Superintendent of Police, Agra, that Nalna Meena, with some 20 followers, had left Shahjehanpore for plunder in Kotah.

43. With this information before them it will be for Government to decide whether special measures are not necessary to repress the predatory habits at least of their own subjects, and also whether some modification in the orders* for enforcing the responsibility of Native States for mail robberies committed within their territories is not required; for it seems anomalous after telling the Durbar to be on the look-out for gangs of plunderers who have left their haunts for the express purpose of committing depredations to hold them responsible for such occurrences.

44. *Government Mails.*—The following attacks have been made on Her Majesty's mails during the year:—

1. On Government Mail near Somara on Jhansi Road, 9th May 1869.

Mail saved by fleetness of the runner.

2. On Government Mail near Alla Baily on Agra and Bombay Road on 19th May 1869.

Mail saved by the energy of the coachman.

3. Robbery of Government Mail near Alla Baily on Agra and Bombay Road on 9th July 1869, attended with wounding of the driver and a passenger, and the plunder of mails and parcels to value of Rupees 1,990-2.

This case is still pending. The tracks of robbers were taken into Dholepore territory, where some mail bags were found. Dholepore does not admit its liability to pay compensation.

4. Robbery of Government Mail on Jhalara Paton and Shajapore Road on 26th January 1870.

The mails were recovered intact, and a subject of Jhallawa arrested on a charge of being concerned in the robbery.

5. Robbery of Overland Mail near a tree on Agra and Bombay Road on 8th February 1870.

The whole of the mail, excepting four registered letters, recovered—

I.—Containing Hoondee for	Rs.	2,500	0	0
II.—Ditto Postage Stamps,	"	4	8	0
III.—Ditto Hoondee for	"	15,000	0	0
IV.—Not known,				

Bullock Train.

1. Robbery of property from Government Bullock Train near Ghattegon on 15th June 1869, attended with assault on person of a traveller; value of property plundered Rupees 350.

Durbar have not yet paid compensation.

2. Robbery of property valued at Rupees 200 near Charapoor on 13th August 1869.

Compensation not paid.

3. Robbery of property near Rotai, value not known, on 6th December 1869.

Thakoor of Dhurraota held responsible, the robbery having occurred within limits of his State.

4. Robbery of property, value Rupees 164, attended with wounding of a guard near Gwalior Post Office, on 9th February 1870.

Compensation paid.

45. *Compensation*.—The Durbar have paid the following sums as compensation :—

1. Robbery of Captain Becher's property near Neemuch,	Award of Meywar International Court, Rupees 190-3-1—paid in September 1869.
2. Robbery of Mess tents near Bagrode of Gwalior.	Compensation in full, Rupees 180—paid in November 1869.
3. Robbery of Captain Macnaughten's (13th Ben. Lascars) charger in May 1868.	Compensation, Rupees 1,200—paid in full in April 1870.
4. Plunder of Government Mail near Rotai in November 1868.	Compensation in full, Rupees 4,061-8-9—paid by Durbar in May 1870, the half share of Dhurraoda to be recovered from the Thakoor of that ilk and paid to Durbar.
5. Robbery of property near Gwalior Post Office on 8th February 1870.	Compensation paid in full, Rupees 164.

46. *Communication*.—In March last the mails hitherto conveyed along the Agra and Bombay Road were transferred to the rail *via* Jubbulpore, and the mail cart establishment broken up : the mails and banghy parcels are now carried between Gwalior and Indore by runners. Mail carts, however, still run between Morar and Agra, but it is much to be regretted that the great highway through Central India has been deprived of a service that tended so materially to the opening up and civilizing of the country by means of speedy communications.

47. *Extradition*.—There are some remarks in the 33rd paragraph of the last Annual Report under the heading "Extradition" that require both explanation and elucidation, for they refer to two distinct processes, *viz.*, the procedure in criminal cases and that in civil suits. I will endeavour to describe the practice of this Agency with regard to both as succinctly as possible.

The procedure in criminal cases presents two features :

1st.—The demand for extradition.

2nd.—The summons of witnesses.

1st is the procedure on the demand made by the British authorities for the surrender of a criminal.

The British Courts too frequently have contented themselves by sending under cover to the Political Agent a warrant for the arrest and surrender of the culprit, but application for evidence to support the charge has always been complied with : the papers are then sent to the Durbar and the extradition is effected.

The Durbar, too, now that they fully understand what is required by law, adopt the same procedure, and, through the intervention of the Political Agent, obtain the extradition of the criminal, who, if a *British* subject, is tried by the Political Agent, and undergoes sentence in a British Jail. The *Durbar* subject, however, is made over to the Vakeel in attendance.

The procedure in international cases is more complicated, in some instances the final disposal resting with the Political authorities, in others with the Courts of the Native States, the Political Agent satisfying himself as to the evidence against the accused before making him over ; and, lastly, in Rajpootana, the jurisdiction rests entirely with the International Courts.

2nd, the summons of witnesses.

As the law makes no provision for the subsistence of witnesses except when appearing before a Sessions Court, their attendance in Native States has to be enforced in some instances with difficulty: on these grounds the Durbar has represented the hardships that their subjects were exposed to in having to attend British Courts, particularly at times when their presence at home was absolutely necessary for agricultural purposes. There has been vexatious delays in procuring the attendance of witnesses, but, as a rule, the Durbar, in the end, comply with the requisition.

48. To show the working of the extradition law, I may mention that during the year demands were made by British authorities for the extradition of offenders in (33) thirty-three cases, out of which culprits in (3) three cases were surrendered, in (29) twenty-nine not found, address given being simply "Gwalior," and (1) one remains under enquiry.

49. During the same period there were (10) ten international cases, out of which the Durbar surrendered—
 2 Murders. 1 murder, 3 theft, whilst 4 remain under investigation, and 2 not found, owing to no particulars of address having been given.
 8 Theft of property and cattle.

50. On the other hand, the Durbar have requested the surrender from British territory of persons concerned in (11) eleven criminal cases marginally noted, out of which those concerned in the murders and theft of cattle have been surrendered, and the rest settled and disposed of by the British Courts.

2 Cattle theft. | 1 Burglary.
 3 Fraud. | 1 Abduction.
 1 Quarrel.

51. There has also been (8) eight international cases, all of which are under enquiry.

52. The next process is that of the Civil Courts, which embraces three heads—

1st.—The summons of the defendant.

2nd.—The examination of witnesses.

3rd.—Execution of decrees.

With regard to the first point, the summons is made over to the Durbar for service on the defendant: instances have occurred in which the notice was so short that the defendant could not possibly have reached the Court, or made any arrangements to defend himself, but these are not the rule of the procedure of British Courts, but exceptions.

2nd.—The examination of witnesses is carried on in the Gwalior Courts.

3rd.—The execution of the decrees of British Courts is also left to the Durbar under the ruling contained in Foreign Department, Judicial, No. 240, dated 27th August 1865.

53. I am not quite satisfied as to the working of this order with regard to Gwalior, for though the State boasts of regular tribunals, yet the time has not arrived for the Courts to take independent action in the important point of execution of their decrees. This subject, however, will be specially alluded to in another Report.

54. *Kidnapping*.—During the year (20) twenty cases of kidnapping, and sales of women and children were brought to notice, affecting (26) twenty-six individuals, out of which
 21 Girls. | 3 Women. (12) twelve were made over to the Dur-
 2 Boys. bar for the purpose of being forwarded to their relatives, (9) nine remain in foreign districts unclaimed, (1) one was sent to Lucknow, (2) two remain with defendants under investigation, and (2) two were made over to the Cantonment Magistrate, Morar: (7) seven individuals charged with the above crimes have been brought to justice, (4) four sentenced to terms of imprisonment by Dholepore, and (3) three by the Gwalior Durbar.

55. The Durbar has also had charge of (17) seventeen destitute orphans; of this number (12) twelve have been sent to orphan institutes at Agra, and (5) five remain to be made over to their relatives, who have been traced.

56. *Outlaws—Gujadhur*.—The celebrated outlaw Gujadhur Sing was surprised and killed by the Durbar Police on the 16th March last, and a brother by name Hazoorce Sing was captured in the village of Harolee-Jaloun, and made over to the Durbar, by whom he was tried and sentenced to be hung, which sentence was carried into execution on the 8th May at Blind. Three other brothers are still at large, Zalim Sing, Bhoop Sing, and another, but energetic measures are in hand for the capture of these ruffians, who, by their atrocities, have placed themselves beyond the pale of mercy. Gujadhur Sing seems to have remained quiet in his village of Jaoree-Blind until February 1865, when he was denounced by Soobharam, Lumberdar, on charges of dacoitee and having escaped prison during the mutiny: he is also said to have been concerned in the murder in December 1866 of five informers and nujeebs of the Thuggee Department. Since then he and his gang have been in open outlawry, robbing, mutilating, and murdering. In January 1869 regular troops were sent under one Anundee Pershad to co-operate with a Government Agent working under the orders of the General Superintendent, but without any result. The Durbar troops shrunk from an open encounter with desperate men, and villagers, dreading the enmity of one who had so long defied the authority of the Durbar, dared not give any information.

57. *Junmaid*.—The rebellion of the Goojurs of Pivra Nurwur under their leader "Junmaid" is thus reported by the Durbar on the 1st October 1868: "That Goojurs of Pivra had been insubordinate for the last four or five years; lately they had driven off the cattle of Ghat-tegaon and attacked a Government mail station; that now under 'Junmaid' they had assembled some 500 strong, and intended defending a small fort. Junmaid had also been proclaimed as 'Konwur Raj Junmaid Sing Bahadoor.' The Durbar had detached the Soobah of Gird Gwalior with half a troop of cavalry and one company of infantry, the Soobah of Sikurwaree with two companies of infantry and a detail of cavalry, and the

Soobah of Nurwur with one company of infantry and half a troop of cavalry, to disperse the insurgents. The Durbar troops were opposed, but, after a struggle, which lasted nine hours, succeeded in carrying four positions taken up by the rebels with the loss of two killed and four wounded. Junmaid, though wounded, effected his escape, but ten of his followers were killed and one taken prisoner. A reward of Rupees 500 was offered for the capture of 'Junmaid' which was recently effected by one Dhurum Pal. Junmaid was tried by the Durbar, and sentenced to be hung, which sentence was carried into execution at Pivra on the 8th instant."

58. *Runjeet*.—This individual has defied the authority of the Durbar ever since the mutiny; in 1861 he is reported to have carried off the daughter of one Dhurum Pal into Dholepore territory: other excesses and reprisals are reported, and the extradition of this rebel from Dholepore demanded; but he continues to elude the efforts made to effect his capture, and to make reprisals in Gwalior territory when opportunity presents itself. A reward of Rupees 500 has been offered for Runjeet Sing's capture.

59. I have noticed these instances of rebellion to show the dangerous character of the bulk of Scindia's subjects, and how ready they are to fly to arms; they will do this to resist the just demands of the Durbar for an increase of rent, or one of the recently established cesses. The Thakoor says—"My family has held this village for generations, and we have always paid so much. I won't pay more." Again, with regard to a cess, there is the same reply—"It has never been so before, and we can't submit now."

60. The prestige and moral support of the British Government enables Native Chiefs to enhance their land rents and to levy exactions; without it they would be defied in every attempt, and the country would soon revert to the condition it was in in 1818, when Scindia, at the head of a powerful army, gladly accepted the mediation of the British Government in settling the disputes between himself and his feudatories.

61. *Lushkur Jail*.—Since the appointment of Colonel Filose to the charge of the jail great improvements have been effected, but still there is room for more; the want of proper jail accommodation is much felt, and until this has been removed, I fear there will not be much improvement in sanitation. His Highness, however, contemplates building a jail, and also suitable Public Offices, for the departments of State.

62. The establishment of regular workshops has been authorized, and His Highness has not only made over a suitable building apart from the jail, but also the funds required for the purchase of working implements and paying for teachers in the different trades. These workshops are under the charge of a Mr. Orr, who at one time superintended a Government jail, and he is entitled to the credit of having them in an efficient state. Small carpets (cotton and woollen), paper, ropes, bed tapes, common cloths, towels, and blankets are very fairly made, and sold at moderate rates.

63. There are at present 350 prisoners under sentence and 70 under trial; of the former, 196 men and 19 women find employment in the workshops.

64. The health of the prisoners is reported good.

APPENDIX VIII.

65. *Education*.—I am indebted to Major M. Filose, Director of Public Instruction, for some interesting information regarding the progress that has been made in this department during the last four years:—

- I.—Scholarships to the value of twenty-seven (27) rupees per mensem have been granted to the students in the Principal College.
- II.—A class for Natural Philosophy has been formed.
- III.—A Reading-room Society has been started, His Highness contributing a dozen English and Oriental papers, and allowing the members the use of the Examination Hall.
- IV.—A Debating Society has also sprung from the above.
- V.—Seven thousand nine hundred and nineteen (7,919) books, valued at Rupees 1,400, have been sent to the District Schools, in order that there may be an uniform method in the instruction that is imparted.
- VI.—For the further improvement of the District Schools the Durbar has ordered that teachers who are wanting in the knowledge of systematic teaching are to attend the Principal College, and there to qualify themselves by a course of study.
- VII.—A Deputy Inspector has been appointed on a salary of Rupees (50) fifty per mensem, whose duty it is to visit and inspect the District Schools.

66. The following is a Comparative Statement of the number of schools, students, and expenditure:—

Number of Schools.		Students.		Expenditure.	
1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
				<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
86	89	2,653	2,690	2,108 8 0	2,118 8 0

67. Taking into consideration the distress caused during the last year through the ravages of famine and pestilence, the teachers deserve no little credit for being able to show even a small increase in the number of their students.

68. No fees are taken in any of these institutions.

69. I inspected the Principal College the other day, and found that the pupils had made satisfactory progress in all the branches in which education is imparted. The Dewan, who was present on this occasion, conferred a Government situation worth twenty-five (25) rupees per mensem on the most promising and advanced pupil, and I succeeded in

obtaining a promise that, for the future, certain situations under Government should be annually competed for. Orders have also been sent to district officials that they should give students of Government schools employment suitable to their abilities, taking into consideration their character and the position they hold in society.

APPENDIX IX.

70. *Dispensaries, Lushkur.*—The working of the charitable institutions supported by His Highness has been satisfactory: the main dispensary in the Lushkur under Mr. Kelly, a pensioner of the British Government, has been ably conducted.

Patients treated	...	...	...	...	8,706
Deaths	...	...	...	...	35
Vaccinations	...	...	...	...	31
Cost	...	...	...	...	Rs. 3,140 6 0

Annual Grant, Rs. 3,200.

71. Mr. Kelly receives Rupees 100 per mensem for the charge of this institution; he has acquired the reputation of a kind, skillful, and attentive practitioner, and enjoys the confidence of His Highness, who has entrusted him with the charge of the military hospitals, for which he receives Rupees 200 per mensem additional.

72. *Seepree.*—The Seepree Dispensary afforded relief to—

Patients	...	...	...	...	970
Deaths	...	...	...	...	16
Vaccinations	...	...	...	...	0
Cost	...	...	...	...	Rs. 580 6 4½

Annual Grant, Rs. 624.

This institution has been placed under the general supervision of the Medical Officer who has charge of the Gwalior Agency.

73. *Jawud Neemuch.*—The Jawud Neemuch Dispensary is without the benefit of any supervision, but nevertheless it affords aid to numbers.

Patients treated	...	...	...	...	6,332
Deaths	...	...	...	...	213
Vaccinations	...	...	...	...	11
Cost	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2,128 8 0

Annual Grant, Rs. 2,128-8-0.

74. *Goona.*—The institution at Goona is under the immediate charge of the Medical Officer with the regiment of the Central India Horse located at that station.

Patients treated	...	...	...	...	1,404
Deaths	...	...	...	...	130
Vaccinations	...	...	...	...	805
Cost	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1,687 2 2

Scindia's Grant, Rs. 1,180.

75. *Bhilsa*.—The Bhilsa Dispensary is supervised by the Medical Officer attached to the Bhopal Agency—its operations—

Patients treated	...	...	...	...	2,359
Deaths	...	...	...	...	31
Vaccinations	...	...	...	...	751
Cost	...	...	...	...	Rs. 593 15 8

Scindia's Grant, Rs. 1,000.

76. *Dispensaries, Morar*.—The Morar Cantonment Dispensary under the supervision of the Staff Assistant Surgeon has been most active in its operations.

Out-door patients treated	...	...	...	1,917
In-door	„	„	...	160
Deaths, out-door...	...	...	...	50
„ in-door	...	...	...	27
Cost	...	...	...	Rs. 379 13 0

77. *Medical charge of Gwalior Residency*.—The necessity for a Medical Officer for the Agency has been so frequently dwelt upon, that I need not here allude to the subject further than to say that Dr. Rose was suddenly removed with his regiment in November last, and Dr. Center appointed in January 1870. As the 1st Cavalry will, in all probability, move in the cold season, there will be another change in the Medical Officer.

78. *Cotton cultivation*.—According to a Return which has been furnished by the Minister, it would appear that during the year 1869 the area of land under cotton amounted to 75,193 begahs and the produce to 54,144 maunds.

79. *Roads*.—The Gwalior State does not boast of any made roads, but it has contributed largely * towards the construction of the Agra and Bombay Road, and now pays Rupees 12,000 per annum for its repairs and Rupees 63,000 for new roads.

80. This is not a large sum, and His Highness has not the credit for any liberality in his expenditure on public works, but at the same time it should be remembered that he has made great sacrifices of revenue in order to meet the wisher of the British Government towards freeing trade from some of the trammels which obstructed its full development; for instance there is—

1st.—The remission in 1855 and 1856 of all transit dues on the Agra and Bombay Road and other lines of communication.

2nd.—The freeing of the cotton trade in 1862 of all duty throughout Gwalior territory: this involved a loss put down at Rupees 50,000 per annum.

3rd.—The recent remission of transit dues on goods passing through Gwalior territory on the road between Saugor and Indore in the event of a bullock train being established.

81. I have no data as to the actual losses sustained by the Durbar in the abolition of transit dues on the Agra and Bombay Road, but judging from the extensive traffic that exists on the road between Agra

and Gwalior, they must be considerable. Moreover, the subject is the cause of some irritation and annoyance to His Highness, who grudges the generous sacrifice made in 1855, because minor Chiefs, such as Dholepore and Rajghur, continue to derive revenue from the same source.

82. *Agra and Bombay.*—The Agra and Bombay Road from the Ooturgun River to Gwalior is sadly in want of repairs; there are ten miles without any metalling left on them: this portion will be repaired during the rains. The rest of the road is in fair order.

83. *Gwalior and Etawah.*—The Morar and Etawah Road has been marked, side drains excavated, and earthwork thrown up over $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles of road: this was done as a relief work during April, May, and June 1869.

84. *Gwalior and Jhansi.*—Gwalior and Jhansi Road. Of this line the distance, 31 miles, from the Phoolbagh to the Sind River, has, with the exception of 5 miles, been metalled. The large bridges over the Morar, Kota, and Sind Rivers are not yet built, but other bridges and culverts are nearly all completed. Very little has been done to this road during the last official year.

85. *Morar and Agra Loopline.*—The Morar and Agra Loopline, length 5 miles, has been badly done; it is out of repair, and will be impassable during the rains.

86. *Morar and Seepree Loopline.*—The Morar and Seepree Loopline, length 5 miles, half of which has been metalled; the rest will be done during the rains. The canal is not bridged, and two or three culverts are required.

87. *Rajghat Bridge of boats.*—The Chumbul Bridge is in fair working order; the toll receipts for the past year amounted to Rupees 21,266, and the expenditure for construction and maintenance Rupees 10,815.

The bridge was Rupees 6,200 in debt to Government in March 1869, but now there is a surplus of Rupees 4,251, which, I presume, will, under the orders of Government, Foreign Department, Political, No. 614, dated 13th June 1866, paragraph 6, be divided between the Gwalior and Dholepore States.

The management of this bridge and the collection of tolls are entirely under the Department of Public Works.

88. *Telegraphs, Shajapore and Gwalior.*—The establishment of a Telegraph Office at Shajapore has been effected; but His Highness negatived the proposal of the Superintendent of Telegraphs, Indore Division, to open an Office in the Lushkur: the Maharaja's opposition to this measure is based on the suspicion that the establishment of a Telegraph Office in his capital may prove the vanguard of another encroachment of the Morar Cantonment; and as this subject is not pleasant to His Highness, I have refrained from pressing the point.

89. *Oojein.*—The offer of the British Government to connect Oojein with the main Telegraph line and to open an Office in that city, on the Durbar guaranteeing Rupees 500 per mensem to meet interest on cost of construction and maintenance charges until the Office paid its own expenses, has not been accepted. His Highness ostensibly clings to

the absurd proposal that the terms conceded for Mundisore Office, Rupees 250 per mensem, should also suffice for that at Oojein, but, in reality, the Maharaja is opposed to the measure. I need not here detail His Highness' arguments and proposals, for they are both undignified and lacking in good feeling.

90. *Oojein opium scales.*—The establishment of an opium-weighing godown at Oojein will do much to restore that decayed city. At present, however, the success of the experiment is very doubtful, for Scindia's policy is wanting in liberality. Instead of incurring some outlay of money in the improvement of communication by the establishment of a Telegraph Office, in the construction of roads to connect Oojein with other lines, the remission of duty, and by the offer of some tangible advantages to merchants and traders to attract them to Oojein in view to the establishment of an emporium there, the Durbar has tried to effect these ends by compulsion, in the form of orders that all opium produced in Gwalior territory is to be brought to the scales at Oojein. The subject, however, is still under discussion, and I am in hopes that a more liberal policy will eventually be adopted.

91. *Survey.*—The topographical survey under Lieutenant Strahan, R.E., has been employed during the cold season in the Gwalior territory. The Durbar has supplied the usual number of agents to accompany the different camps with proper escorts.

92. *Prelutory tribes.*—The subject of measures for the suppression of the Moghias alluded to in the last Annual Report will be separately noticed.

93. *Morar Cantonment Magistracy.*—The Cantonment Magistrate's Returns of civil and criminal justice are appended.

APPENDICES I. TO VI.

94. Four appeals were made to this Office during the year under review, three of which were dismissed; the fourth is still pending owing to the non-receipt of certain original proceedings in the case of the Durbar Criminal Court which have been promised.

95. With reference to the remarks made in the last Annual Report of this Agency, paragraph 39, contrasting the proceedings of Captain Mayne, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, with those of the preceding year 1867-68, I must say that their spirit is both unfair and unjust to a hard-working and efficient officer who, in reality, was not the responsible party. Lieutenant-Colonel Wright's health failed early in 1867, and he made over charge of his Office in March of that year, joining again on 16th November. Colonel Wright remained at Morar until January 1868, when he finally made over charge to Captain Mayne; his tenure of office, therefore, during the official year 1867-68 amounted to about two months: yet the increased averages in the duration and costs of suits during the whole year are ascribed to the state of that officer's health.

96. *Morar Jail.*—This building is altogether unsuitable; the position is bad, and the wards are cramped and badly ventilated. There is no accommodation whatever for European prisoners: this want is greatly felt, and hampers the Magistrate, who, in cases of contempt, or aggravated assault, can only fine.

APPENDIX VII.

The Return of Jail Statistics is annexed.

97. *River Morar dam.*—This work, which was constructed at a great outlay of money, has proved a failure; owing to defects in construction, the sluice gates being too small, there is no escape for the silt and deposit brought down by floods, and the consequence is the accumulation of a vast amount of mud, filling up the channel of the river, instead of a supply of water.

98. *Morar Native Christian School.*—The Native Christians' School has ceased to exist: this institution was raised in 1863 by the Rev. Mr. Birch for the purpose of imparting some knowledge of the religion they professed to hold to the Native Christians in Native Regiments serving at Morar. Government gave a grant of Rupees 855 towards building a suitable school-room, but this money has not been expended, and its disposal has formed the subject of a reference to Government.

99. *Political Treasury.*—The transactions in this department during the year amount to—

Receipts	...	...	Rs. 47,86,899
Disbursements	...	..	„ 38,72,061

100. *Morar Money Order Office.*—A want long felt by the residents of Morar has been supplied by the establishment of a Money Order Office.

Moonshee Fukhr-ood-deen, the Treasury Accountant, has been appointed Money Order Agent.

101. *Grass for Morar Force.*—There is one subject in connection with the location of the force at Morar that is the cause of much annoyance to the Durbar, and which, if not speedily removed by the orders of Government, will certainly lead some day to unpleasant complications. I allude to the practice of allowing the grass-cutters belonging to the mounted branches of the force to roam about foraging as best they can for the daily load they are required to supply. The grass on village lands is just as necessary for the existence of the cattle of the villagers as it is for the horses of the cavalry, and as the Durbar have assigned, free of all cost, two extensive grass preserves for the use of the force, I do not think that they ask too much in the request on behalf of their subjects that the grass-cutters be ordered to confine their expeditions to the assigned grass preserves.

In the event of these not affording the quantity of grass required, the Durbar will arrange for the rental to the force of private preserves on fair terms.

102. *Gwalior Customs.*—Since writing the above, the Maharaja has leased the entire customs of the Gwalior State to a son of the millionaire, the late Luckmee Chund of Muttra, for a period of five years on the following terms:—

For the first two years at	Rs. 10,45,000	per annum.
For the 3rd & 4th years at	„ 11,45,000	„
For the 5th & last year at	„ 12,45,000	„

103. *Military Execution.*—There has also been a military execution. A soldier in one of the Native Infantry Regiments of Scindia's Army shot a comrade in a fit of revenge; the man was tried by a General Court Martial, found guilty, and sentenced to be blown away from a gun, which sentence was carried at once into execution.

APPENDIX A.

*STATEMENT of Revenue of Gwalior State for Sumbut 1926, A.D.
1869-70.*

No.	DISTRICT.	Total Revenue.	Realized.	Balance.
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1	Gird Gwalior	5,47,457 0 1	4,11,786 10 6	1,35,670 5 7
2	Bhind	6,23,416 2 3	6,11,081 5 9	12,334 12 6
3	Towarghur	6,01,993 0 3	5,81,666 5 9	20,326 10 6
4	Sikurwarce	5,84,854 7 9	3,44,237 12 3	2,40,616 11 6
5	Subbulghur	6,27,353 0 9	4,02,942 5 3	2,24,411 4 6
6	Nurwur	4,45,540 1 0	2,32,014 11 3	2,13,525 5 3
7	Jhansi	4,86,636 1 2	4,26,661 1 5	59,974 15 9
8	Esaghur	5,82,631 12 3	5,41,857 8 0	40,774 3 6
9	Bujrunghur	4,11,276 4 0	3,58,769 4 6	52,506 15 6
10	Augur	6,21,756 0 9	6,21,756 0 9	....
11	Shajapore	7,03,074 14 0	7,03,074 14 0	.....
12	Mundisore	6,67,653 3 6	6,67,653 3 6	....
13	Oojein	9,36,109 4 9	9,36,109 4 9	.....
14	Neemuch	2,20,106 6 10	2,20,106 6 10	....
15	Anjiherra	79,739 1 0	79,739 1 0	.....
	Tributes, &c.	1,73,481 3 3	1,73,481 3 3	.....
	Grand Total	83,13,078 8 7	73,12,937 4 0	10,00,141 4 7

B.

Rate for the Sumbut year 1926, A.D. 1869-70.

Loss.	MISCELLANEOUS.			TOTAL.		
	Realized last year.	Current year.	Loss.	Realized last year.	Current year.	Loss.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	3,646 0 0	1,720 0 0	1,926 0 0	26,001 0 0	12,953 0 0	13,048 0 0
.....	3,050 9 9	1,090 9 9	2,560 0 0	36,301 0 0	13,689 0 0	22,612 0 0
1,954 0 0	3,830 6 6	1,380 6 6	2,450 0 0	31,301 0 0	14,008 0 0	17,293 0 0
2,500 0 0	1,210 8 0	464 8 0	746 0 0	23,125 0 0	9,808 0 0	13,317 0 0
25,000 0 0	5,909 7 6	2,209 7 6	3,700 0 0	1,01,000 0 0	40,900 0 0	60,100 0 0
18,300 0 0	7,506 3 0	2,306 3 0	5,200 0 0	64,001 0 0	20,901 0 0	43,100 0 0
1,500 0 0	22,538 0 0	5,341 0 0	17,197 0 0	69,451 7 6	23,374 7 6	46,077 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,59,001 0 0	1,04,501 0 0	1,54,500 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,344 14 9	1,144 14 9	1,200 0 0
28,300 0 0	6,787 5 6	2,787 5 6	4,000 0 0	1,05,889 14 6	39,489 14 6	66,400 0 0
2,000 0 0	5,658 4 6	1,758 4 6	3,900 0 0	35,996 1 6	9,296 1 6	26,700 0 0
22,811 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,08,691 8 0	54,630 8 0	54,061 0 0
17,750 0 0	.....	.....	.....	89,966 0 0	45,141 0 0	44,825 0 0
7,226 0 0	.....	.....	.....	98,843 8 0	49,317 8 0	49,526 0 0
4,950 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,71,000 0 0	78,300 0 0	92,700 0 0
37,726 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,66,000 0 0	79,154 0 0	86,846 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	15,500 0 0	7,800 0 0	7,700 0 0
1,70,017 0 0	60,736 14 9	19,057 14 9	41,679 0 0	14,04,413 6 3	6,04,413 6 3	8,00,000 0 0

STATEMENT showing the Customs Revenue of the Gwa

DISTRICT.	IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTY.			TRANSIT DUTY.	
	Realized last year.	Current year.	Loss.	Realized last year.	Current year.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Gird Gwalior	22,355 0 0	11,238 0 0	11,117 0 0	.....	.....
Bhind	32,650 6 3	12,598 6 3	20,052 0 0	.....	.....
Towarghur	24,315 14 3	11,426 14 3	12,889 0 0	3,154 13 3	1,200 0 0
Sikurwaree	17,378 9 0	7,307 9 0	10,071 0 0	4,535 15 0	2,035 0 0
Subbulghur	53,758 4 9	22,358 4 9	31,400 0 0	41,332 3 9	16,332 0 0
Nurwur	20,026 4 0	10,326 4 0	19,600 0 0	20,508 9 0	8,208 0 0
Jhansi	44,177 8 9	16,797 8 9	27,380 0 0	2,735 14 9	1,235 0 0
Lushkur, Gwalior	2,50,001 0 0	1,04,501 0 0	1,54,500 0 0	.....	.....
Old Residency	2,344 14 9	1,144 14 9	1,200 0 0	.....	.....
Bujrunghur	51,116 10 0	17,016 10 0	34,100 0 0	47,985 13 0	19,685 0 0
Esaghur	27,630 0 0	6,839 0 0	20,800 0 0	2,698 6 6	698 0 0
Aukur	64,280 2 0	33,030 2 0	31,250 0 0	44,411 6 0	21,000 0 0
Shajapore	54,438 5 0	27,363 5 0	27,075 0 0	35,527 11 0	17,777 0 0
Oojem	84,382 11 0	42,082 11 0	42,300 0 0	14,460 13 0	7,234 0 0
Mundisore	1,60,950 7 9	73,200 7 9	87,750 0 0	10,049 8 3	5,009 0 0
Necunch	93,174 8 0	44,054 8 0	49,120 0 0	72,825 8 0	35,099 0 0
Ampherra	15,500 0 0	7,800 0 0	7,700 0 0	.....	.....
Grand Total	10,37,389 14 0	4,49,085 14 0	5,88,304 0 0	3,06,286 9 6	1,36,209 0 0

APPENDIX C.

STATEMENT showing the number of deaths from hunger and disease from 6th June to October 1869.

No.	DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.												REMARKS.
		FROM STARVATION.						FROM CHOLERA, SMALL-POX, FEVER, HEAT APOPLEXY, &c.						
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
1	Gird Gwalior	125	158	267	550	804	911	2,175	3,890	929	1,069	2,472	4,470	
2	Bind	5	3	12	20	446	480	869	1,795	141	433	911	1,515	
3	Sikurwar	16	11	39	66	144	1,181	2,691	4,916	1,060	1,192	2,730	4,982	
4	Sikurwar	71	95	242	408	1,250	1,394	2,850	5,404	1,321	1,399	3,092	5,812	
5	Nurwar	189	67	96	202	1,598	1,856	4,751	8,375	1,937	1,923	4,877	8,737	
6	Jaunpur	201	202	318	721	2,707	2,873	5,383	10,973	2,908	3,075	5,711	11,621	
7	Esakhir	60	88	141	259	4,357	4,065	9,104	18,126	4,417	4,753	9,245	18,415	
8	Bharatpur	121	155	247	523	1,332	1,478	3,126	5,936	1,453	1,633	3,373	6,459	
9	Shalapore	15	16	34	63	660	672	1,396	2,728	675	688	1,430	2,793	
10	Auzur	4	2	9	15	547	832	1,396	2,728	590	847	1,266	2,673	
11	Onjen	14	17	36	66	1,350	1,492	2,790	5,942	1,394	1,459	3,094	5,812	
12	Mundisore	51	58	134	243	1,275	1,401	2,570	5,546	1,326	1,459	3,094	5,812	
13	Nemich	6	8	18	32	176	151	271	598	182	159	289	630	
14	Ambarra	8	12	19	39	127	139	266	582	135	151	285	571	
15														
16	Lashkur	65	56	8	129	1,428	1,415	788	3,621	1,493	1,471	796	3,760	
	Grand Total	969	1,081	1,868	3,853	21,395	23,079	44,662	89,136	22,304	24,161	46,325	92,959	

APPENDIX D.

STATEMENT showing the number of deaths among cattle from want and heat from June to October 1869.

No.	DISTRICT.	Oxen.	Kine and Bufaloes.	Camels.	Horses and Ponies.	Goats, Sheep, &c.	Total.	REMARKS.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1	Gird Gwalior ...	11,368	12,001	34	161	12,518	36,077	
2	Bhind ...	1,812	2,772	2	69	5,105	9,761	
3	Towarghur ...	4,128	4,577	3	59	4,534	13,301	
4	Sikurwarce ...	4,915	4,526	...	29	3,715	12,615	
5	Subbulghur ...	13,019	20,664	12	182	49,186	83,063	
6	Nurwur ...	17,470	1,506	3	173	15,726	48,378	
7	Jhansi ...	16,880	19,250	5	129	42,919	79,213	
8	Esaghur ...	14,009	10,839	1	85	13,016	37,950	
9	Bujrunghur ...	6,828	7,327	1	46	12,196	26,638	
10	Shajapore ...	1,325	3,691	1	69	4,416	8,932	
11	Oojain ...	8,165	2,769	1	73	2,919	8,924	
12	Mundisore ...	3,010	3,716	6	52	6,293	13,077	
13	Augur ...	1,201	2,267	1	54	556	8,579	
14	Neemuch ...	866	1,422	3	30	7,654	9,915	
15	Amjherra ...	330	272	...	12	279	893	
16	Lushkur ...	301	431	91	538	.....	1,361	
	Grand Total ...	1,00,562	1,10,927	164	1,761	1,85,293	3,98,707	

APPENDIX E.

RETURN of outstanding revenue at the end of Sumbut year 1917, A.D. 1859-60, and entirely remitted.

	DISTRICT.	AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
1	Gird Gwalior ...	2,54,908 13 9	
2	Bhind ...	43,830 11 9	
3	Towarghur ...	25,208 8 6	
4	Sikurwarce ...	14,838 15 0	
5	Subbulghur ...	10,013 10 6	
6	Nurwur ...	1,74,701 11 9	
7	Jhansi ...	1,066 10 6	
8	Esaghur ...	3,87,714 1 6	
9	Bujrunghur ...	1,93,998 7 6	
10	Augur ...	390 11 9	
11	Shajapore ...	70 4 3	
12	Mundisore ...	55,984 11 6	
13	Neemuch ...	10 15 7½	
14	Oojain ...	5,858 0 2	
15	Amjherra ...	19,905 11 7	
	Total ...	11,88,502 10 7½	

Translation of a Proclamation issued by the Gwalior Durbar, dated 8th July 1869.

IN Sumbut 1925, A.D. 1868-69, famine overspread the land in consequence of the failure of the periodical rains. Agricultural operations were interrupted, and the agitation, distraction, and misery of the people were extreme.

To alleviate their sufferings work was commenced for the preparation of tanks, wells, and other buildings in the districts, and the collection of such portions of Government revenues as appeared advisable was postponed and arrangements made for its recovery in an easy way.

Those who could not work by reason of their infirmities, the weak, the helpless, the maimed, the blind, and such others, were supplied with grain, &c., in the Lushkur itself as well as in the districts. All that a Government can do for its people has been done; but the famine is universal.

Much loss has been caused by the destruction of cattle, there being no grass or gram to feed them on, and people are perplexed how to carry on their tilling operations and to support themselves till the coming harvest.

To reassure and encourage them, and in view to their applying themselves with contentment and zeal to the work of cultivation, it has been resolved to make an extraordinary sacrifice, and it is hereby notified that the Government revenue due from Sumbut 1909 to 1917, A.D. 1852-53 to 1860-61, besides the previous instalment arrears, (for they are bound to pay according to the lease without any provision for divine visitations, as agreed by themselves) by the lumberdars and cultivators of the districts, amounting to Rupees 11,88,502-10-6, as admitted by them on the adjustment of accounts, is hereby remitted altogether. The people should now with ease of mind and contentment of heart apply themselves with zeal and alacrity to the work of cultivation. It is incumbent on all the officials that evince ability and diligence to urge the people to promote cultivation.

This proclamation is issued that the people, high and low, may know the liberality of His Highness the Maharaja, and the Governors and the governed of the districts may act up to the instructions contained therein.

APPENDIX F.

STATEMENT showing Famine Relief Operations in the Gwalior State during the Sumbat year 1925, A.D. 1868-69.

No	DISTRICT.	RECEIPTS.				DISBURSEMENTS.				REMARKS.
		REALIZED BY		Total.	Gratuitous from private individuals through Local Relief Committees.	Total.	State contributions.	Committee Funds.	Total.	
		Taxes on salaries of Durbar Officials.	Cesses from Jaghiredars.							
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
1	Gird Gwalior	1,068 5 9	2,300 2 3	3,458 8 0	3,458 8 0	4,000 0 0	652 8 9	4,000 0 0		
2	Bhind ..	411 14 0	964 15 9	1,408 13 9	652 8 9	...	...	652 8 9	
3	Towanghur	186 4 0	1,899 15 6	1,977 3 6	...	4,000 0 0	...	...
4	Sikurwar	...	28 3 6	28 3 6	...	4,000 0 0	...	...
5	Subbulghur	432 0 3	271 14 0	706 14 3	...	4,000 0 0	...	...
6	Nurpur	39 0 0	811 4 9	841 4 9	...	4,000 0 0	...	...
7	Benagur ..	...	3,412 1 0	3,412 1 0	...	4,000 0 0	...	...
8	Besaghur	188 2 0	6,381 11 0	6,556 1 0	3,691 5 3	4,000 0 0	278 4 3	3,900 0 0	4,178 4 3	
9	Ayuranghur	102 8 0	1,308 6 3	1,410 14 3	...	4,000 0 0	...	...
10	Shajapore	149 6 0	1,314 9 9	1,663 15 9	...	4,000 0 0	...	...
11	Nundore	251 6 0	312 15 2	563 15 3	...	4,000 0 0	...	...
12	Nundore	...	2,169 0 7	2,169 0 7	...	...	...	...
13	Neemuch	183 4 0	5,619 0 9	5,805 4 9	...	...	...	...
14	Amberha	...	2,575 13 6	2,575 13 6	...	...	...	...
15	Amberha	...	21 14 0	919 6 0	11,900 0 0	11,373 0 10	11,600 0 0	23,173 0 10		
16	Lushkur and Gwalior	897 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	4,141 0 0	31,432 0 10	35,573 0 10	16,430 13 0	52,003 13 10	35,573 0 10	16,430 13 0	52,003 13 10	

APPENDIX B.

REPORT ON THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE NATIVE STATES
WITHIN THE BHOPAL POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR ENDING
31ST MARCH 1870, BY LIEUT.-COL. E. THOMPSON, OFFICIATING POLITICAL
AGENT, BHOPAL.

I.—INTRODUCTORY AND GENERAL REMARKS.

The Native Administrations comprised within this Political Agency—31 in all—may be classified as in the margin. Of these, the Bhopal State stands alone, as enjoying an internal administration of vigor and progress, bequeathed by its late Ruler, the illustrious Secundur, and continued with energy by the present Begum, the Nuwab Shah Jehan. The prominent feature of this administration is a marked deference to the wishes of the British Government, causing an immediate and unquestioned compliance with its requisitions through the Political Agent. In no State can be exceeded the hearty loyalty and friendly good will existing in Bhopal from			
CLASS.	No.	NAME OF STATE.	REMARKS.
First ...	1	Bhopal ...	A Treaty State; has power of life and death.
Second {	2	Rajghur ...	Receive salutes; exercise independent jurisdiction, but submit proceedings in cases of heinous crime for Political Agent's review.
	3	Nursinghur ...	
Third {	4	Kilcheepore ...	Receive no salutes; authority as above.
	5	Koorwall ...	
	6	Muxoodunghur ...	
Fourth {	7	Putharee ...	Lesser Chiefships under more direct supervision of Political Agent.
	8	Basowli ...	
	9	Mahomedghur ...	
Fifth ...	10	Larawut (Jaghiredar, with life tenure)	All of this class are required to report criminal cases to the Political Agent, to whom they are directly subordinate in matters of administration.
	11	Petty Thakoors and Jaghiredars under British Guarantee.	
District Class ...	4	Districts of other States ..	Administered under the direction of their respective Chiefs represented at the Political Agent's Court by Vakeels

the Ruler to the lowest official.

In Rajghur and Nursinghur there is a growing effort to improve the administration; it is still required to organise a connecting link from the Chief downwards, between each successive grade of jurisdiction.

The other States of the third and fourth classes are headed by Kilcheepore, the administration of which under its late Dewan, Shere Sing, was reported by Colonel Osborne as next to Bhopal in enlightenment. Of the rest little is to be said, but that there is a desire to improve, as traditional obstructions to advancement are cleared away.

The petty Thakoors and Guaranteed Jaghiredars of the fifth class are more particularly kept in hand by the Political Agent, and they accept his control.

Under a distinct class come various districts belonging to Chiefs of other Political Agencies. With these, there is more or less difficulty in the transaction of public business, and needless references are frequently made to their Durbars, with the practical result of obstructing public work and delaying the free and even handed administration of justice. These remarks more particularly apply to the districts of the Maharajahs Scindia and Holkar.

2. The political relations among all the Chiefs, internally and externally, are satisfactory, notwithstanding sparks of animosity that occasionally fly between the kindred States of Rajghur and Nursinghur. Kindly conciliation is exerted to stamp out the remaining embers of discord.

3. There is an improvement in the promptness with which the Political Agents' requisitions and instructions have been carried out.

4. The rainfall last monsoon was plentiful, and the yield of crops abundant.

5. The hungering crowds that flocked from Rajpootana, in the direction of the sacred stream of the Nerbudda, were liberally fed on their way by the Chiefs of Rajghur and Nursinghur and the Begum of Bhopal. Subscriptions were forwarded to the Governor General's Agent for Rajpootana to feed the suffering population of Marwar, amounting in all to Rs. 2,967. Of this, Rs. 1,000 were contributed by the Begum of Bhopal, and the remainder was collected from other Chiefs, from the Bhopal Durbar, and from the Cantonment of Schore.

6. During the hot months at the commencement of the year, cholera was prevalent to an alarming extent. The praiseworthy exertions of Dr. Spencer and of his successor Dr. Odevaine, under trying circumstances, are deserving of commendation.

7. After the hot season passed and rain fell the general health was good.

8. The general peace of the country has been undisturbed.

9. Cattle lifting—indigenous to the soil—still holds its own. The rules to meet this crime promulgated by the Agents of the Governor General for Central India and Rajpootana, are strictly enforced.

10. No case has been reported of infanticide, Suttee, or Sumadh.

11. The Government bullock train was plundered at Sarungpore on the 6th January last, and property valued at Rs. 763-2-0 was carried away; application for compensation has been made to the local authorities.

12. There have been 12 cases of highway robbery reported during the year; but apprehension of criminals is rare, through apathy and neglect. All reasonable pressure will be exerted to effect an improvement on this point.

13. The facility with which offenders find concealment has been noticed by the Begum of Bhopal, who has directed that the jungle and brushwood on her side of the border with other States similarly circumstanced be cleared away to the distance of two coss. Adjoining States have been recommended to follow this example.

14. International cases, overwhelming in number, are referred to the Political Agent. Those not disposed of by him are made over, with the consent of the Durbars concerned, for local adjudication.

15. References are frequent between this Office and the Deputy Commissioners of Saugor, Hoshungabad, and Nursingpore in the Central Provinces; all demands are made and received by these authorities in a courteous manner, calculated to facilitate the transaction of public business.

II.—CONDITION, &c., OF THE NATIVE STATES.

16. *Bhopal*.—Her Highness the Nuwab Shah Jehan, Begum of Bhopal, is a widow 31 years of age; she inherits from her mother firmness and sound sense, with aptitude for the duties of administration, to which she adds a pleasing gentleness of manner. Her hours for business are from 9 A. M. till noon, and from 3 to 6 P. M. She sits in Court, and herself dictates orders on the papers submitted for her decision. All communications from the Vakcel with the Political Agent she opens and reads herself, sending a quick reply.

17. Her Highness is fond of the society of English ladies. She desires to write and converse in our language, and has recently commenced its study. In her leisure hours she does worsted work and embroidery in company with her daughter and women attendants, who occupy themselves similarly.

18. The Begum is deeply interested in the education of her daughter, the Nuwab Sooltan Jehan, 12 years of age, a young lady of a good disposition, intelligent, and quick in observation, whose tuition is entrusted to the care of a Mahommedan preceptor, who understands English. She reads Arabic and Persian fluently, and is now devoting her time to the study of English. After anxious consultation with the Officiating Political Agent, the Begum has laid down fixed hours daily for each branch of study.

19. The Nuwab Shah Jehan visited Calcutta when His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh was received by the Earl of Mayo, and has brought away such lively recollections of pleasure and gratitude as will ever mark her visit as the golden era of her life. She was peculiarly sensible of the marked kindness shown her by the Viceroy, and her interview with the Queen's own son kindled the warmest feelings of loyalty and allegiance.

20. The first administrative measure adopted by the Begum was a tour through her southern districts, which occupied her from February 13th till May 10th of last year. The memorandum of this tour has been published,* with an assurance that the course adopted by Her Highness "would, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, reflect credit on the administration of old and experienced Rulers of States."

21. In the course of the year, death has carried off the Begum's granduncle Nuwab Mowarz Mahommed Khan and her second Minister Rajah Kishen Ram at the ages of 75 and 58 years respectively; the latter was an upright public servant and valued adviser, who had enjoyed the trust and confidence of the late Secundur.

* Supplement, *Gazette of India*, No. 39, 2nd October 1869.

22. *The relations of this Office with the Ruler and with her Minister and Durbar are cordial and satisfactory. Her Highness receives visits from the Political Agent for the discussion of public questions at any time; she speaks freely and listens patiently, but never commits herself to a verbal decision—all must be done on paper. Doubtless, as her experience in administration ripens, she will feel her grasp on the helm tighten, and become more ready to speak with authority on subjects now approached with cautious reflection.*

23. Among the measures of progress adopted by the Begum may be noted the introduction of a Revenue Survey, on the completion of which a new assessment is to be made increasing the land revenue considerably, also the construction of a broad road through the city of Bhopal, preparatory to having gas-light throughout her capital.

	No. of cases.
Dismissed ...	31
Imprisonment awarded ...	6
Fine imposed ...	4
Child transferred to Palace ...	1
Transferred to other districts ...	11
TOTAL ...	<u>53</u>

24. Laudable exertions have been made for the suppression of the abominable trade of kidnapping for immoral purposes. The records of the State having been searched, it was ascertained that during the 24 years ending 31st March last, 53 cases have been disposed of, as detailed in the margin.

25. The jail in the city has been visited, and its condition is, on the whole, satisfactory; there is no crowding, sanitary arrangements are not offensive, diet and clothing are attended to, prisoners under sentence for life are separately confined, and women are in a distinct portion of the building. The prisoners work on roads, and manufacture tape, dusootee, and taut.

26. The school in Bhopal is creditable, the teacher in the English class is competent, and the progress of his pupils is favorable. The Persian, Hindce, and Arabic classes are carefully organised, the rooms are airy, and the Superintendent is zealous. Two printing presses are attached to the institution, one being for stamp paper.

27. The Victoria School for orphan children thrives, and receives much interest from the Begum.

The newly organised Prince of Wales School is in its infancy; a handsome building is projected for this on a healthy spot selected by Her Highness; it is intended that it shall be a School of Industry in imitation of that at Jubbulpore, which interested her much on her return from Calcutta.

28. Within the city of Bhopal and its environs, during the 22 years that the late Secundur was Regent and Ruler, a sum of Rs. 14,07,722 has been expended on public works of various descriptions and on tombs and palaces.

29. The Bhopal Water Works, a charitable undertaking by the Nuwab Goodseca Begum, for the supply of filtered water to the population, have been stayed in their progress by the untimely death, in December last, of Mr. Robins, the Civil Engineer, to whom Colonel Osborne entrusted their construction. Mr. Cook, a subordinate, has now taken them up.

30. The annual contribution for Pergunnah roads, amounting to Rs. 50,000, has been made over to a European adventurer engaged by the late Secundur; there are no roads, and the accounts have been unsatisfactory. This European has been discharged, and Her Highness will doubtless be wise enough not to employ another of his class.

31. The proximity of the Bombay and Jubbulpore line of rail recently opened let in a sudden demand on the province for grain, and local authorities became alarmed; the Begum was applied to, and she directed that complete restriction should not be put on purchases, but that an estimate should be framed of probable local requirements, and free purchase of grain permitted after the reserve of this quantity.

32. Under an arrangement with the late Secundur, grain leaving Bhopal territory for British Cantonments pays half-duty. It is generally believed that such grain passes free through Scindia's limits, under the terms of a notification from the Gwalior Durbar, dated 27th October 1868, "that people are at liberty to export from, and import into, the Gwalior territory grain of every description without let or hindrance." Nevertheless, the local authorities at Bhilsa steadily continue to demand dues on grain, whether for British Cantonments or otherwise. This has been a subject of report to the Agent of the Governor General.

33. Since the 26th February last, the Begum has been on a tour through her western districts, which she completed on the 4th instant, when she returned to Bhopal. A report of her proceedings will be received and duly forwarded, when opportunity will be taken of noticing a code of rules for preservation of forests received from Her Highness.

34. *Rajghur*.—Rawut Motee Sing, a convert from Hindooism to the Moslem faith, has failed to allay the discord arising from this step, and the recent openly expressed adoption of the same creed by his eldest son Kooer Buetowar Sing, the heir apparent, has created general alarm and dissatisfaction. Complaints have been made to this Office and inquiry has been instituted; final report has been delayed to obtain an interview again with the Rawut, which will be done on the completion of this report.

35. The Chief has commenced the construction of a road to connect his capital with Biowra on the Agra and Indore line.

36. For many years the Rawut of Rajghur and the Chief of Nursinghur have jointly realised a revenue from transit dues levied on goods passing through Biowra by Government bullock train; this arrangement, sanctioned by Government, has been summarily discontinued by order of the Postal authorities. Both Chiefs have been discontented in consequence, and have addressed a remonstrance to the Political Agent, which has been forwarded to the Indore Office.

37. *Nursinghur*.—Dewan Hunwunt Sing, 69 years of age, has suffered much from illness; his health is failing, and Pertab Sing, his grandson and heir apparent, a young man of promise, aids him in the administration, which requires improvement.

38. *Kilcheepore*.—Dewan Ummur Sing, successor to the late Dewan Shere Sing, was duly installed on the 1st December 1869. He is in the prime of life, but apparently deficient in knowledge of adminis-

tration; his disposition and attachment to the British Government render him amenable to advice.

39. *Koorwall*.—The Nuwab Mahommed Nujjuf Khan endeavours, to some extent, to follow the British system of administration, but is liable to make glaring blunders when not guided by this Office.

40. *Muxondunghur*.—The young Rajah Rughonath Sing has been sadly neglected. His disposition is good, but his mind is deficient. After much persuasion, the Regent, his grandmother, has sent him to the Sehore High School, where he is regular in attendance. The administration is weak and faulty.

41. *Putharee, Basoda, Mahommedghur*.—There is nothing particular to note in regard to these three States.

42. *Larawut*.—This petty Jaghiredar has been relieved of the management of his estate under the authority of Government, and has a cash allowance for his subsistence. His manner is idiotic, and his habits are indolent and dissipated. Under the influence of intoxicating drugs, his general condition is one of sottish bliss.

43. *Guaranteed Grassia and other Thakoors*.—These 16 Guaranteed Thakoors are in general

1. Agra Burkheira.
2. Dabla Dicer.
3. Heerapoor.
4. Daria Kheiree.
5. Humalpoor.
6. Dhabla Ghoose.
7. Khursia.
8. Jallareca.

9. Ramghur.
10. Sootalin.
11. Tuppa.
12. Kujjoorie.
13. Doogria.
14. Jubria Bheel.
15. Peeplia Naggur.
16. Kankhur Kheira.

orderly, and amenable to the authority of the Political Agent. The Thakoor of Daria Kheiree, No. 4 on the list in the margin, died, on the 28th March last, while returning from the shrine of Ooncar

Mandatta. Tankas from Gwalior, Bhopal, and Dewas will be continued to his son Runjeet Sing, who has solicited that the village of Daria Kheiree held by his late father for life only may be continued to himself on modified terms: his application has been forwarded for the consideration of General Daly.

44. The Thakoors of Tuppa and Kujjoorie, 15 and 10 years of age, Nos. 11 and 12, attend the Sehore High School. The former is intelligent, quick, and promising, the latter slow, though attentive.

1. Bhilsa.
2. Gunj Basowda.
3. Shujawulpoor.
4. Sonakutch.
5. Cachora.
6. Mullarghur.
7. Share of Soondursee.

45. *Scindia's Districts*.—This Office has nothing to do with the internal government of these seven districts, as noted in the margin, belonging to the Gwalior State. Considerable improvement might be effected in their relations with this Political Agency.

1. Teerapoor.
2. Machilpoor.
3. Kataphore.
4. Gagronee.
5. Share of Soondursee.

46. *Holkar's Districts*.—In regard to the five districts of the Indore State specified in the margin, the same remarks are applicable as are expressed in the last paragraph.

47. *Tonk District, Dewas District*.—The Pergunnah of Seronje belongs to Tonk. The Amil has given signs of a desire to improve the management. The Pergunnah of Sarungpore is a portion of Dewas, and little trouble has been experienced in its relations with this Office.

III.—JUDICIAL.

48. *Civil Justice*.—The number of suits disposed of during the year is 363, and the value Rs. 30,058, with Rs. 5-8-3 as average cost of conduct. The average duration has been 9-16 days. One appeal was made to the Court of the Agent of the Governor General, in which the decision of the Lower Court was upheld.

49. *Criminal Justice*.—The total of cases adjudicated is 110, with average duration of 4-8 days. No witness was detained longer than one day. No cases remained for disposal.

50. *Jail*.—The daily average of prisoners is 46-16, and the average cost of each Rs. 5-1-7-2. The general conduct and health has been good.

IV.—REVENUE.

I.—ORDINARY IMPERIAL REVENUE.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Sale of Stamps	824	8	0			
Electric Telegraph, including sale of Stamps	875	0	0			
Postal, including sale of Stamps	3,229	8	4			
				4,928	8	4

II.—PAYMENTS BY NATIVE STATES.

Contribution to Contingent from Bhopal	1,81,818	2	11			
Tankas paid through British Government	1,85,082	0	0			
				3,66,900	2	11

51. The amount of imperial revenue that has passed through the treasury of this Political Agency is shown in the margin.

V.—EDUCATION.

52. The Schore High School, under the supervision of the Political

	Yearly	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Grant-in-aid	2,400	0	0
Appropriation from contribution to Contingent	2,727	4	5
Contribution from Bhopal State	4,515	8	9
Do. do. other States	3,336	5	11
Do. do. Merchants in Sudder Bazaar	111	13	2
YEARLY TOTAL	13,121	0	3

Agent, is supported by contributions, as detailed in the margin, amounting yearly to Rs. 13,121-0-3. The fixed establishment takes away Rs. 10,461-14-0,

leaving an insufficient balance for an institution of growing importance, socially and politically.

53. During the greater portion of the hot season the school languished, and was indeed closed for a period, consequent on the spread of cholera. The number of scholars amounted at the close of the year to 298, of whom 81 were learning English.

The institution has been affiliated to the Calcutta University for two years, during which period three out of four candidates have passed the Entrance Examination, two of them in the second class.

54. The teachers are zealous, the Head Master, Mr. Mears, is earnest and single-minded in unceasing efforts to perform his duties conscientiously, and he succeeds in infusing energy into tuition and winning the affection of the pupils.

The Revd. Mr. Wilkinson for 9½ months officiated as Head Master with perfect efficiency; he has great experience with unusual fondness for the work. His employment permanently was overruled by the stringent orders of the Home Government. The services he rendered to the school are deserving of commendation.

55. Three Chiefs are among the students, and no effort shall be spared to induce others to prosecute their studies similarly.

56. *Girls' School.*—The Girls' School at Schore is deserving of notice. The Head Mistress, Mrs. Mears, is peculiarly fitted for her post, and under her kind maternal care, the girls continue, as reported by Colonel Osborne, "clean, orderly, and happy." Their progress, too, has been satisfactory, so much so that the vakeels and respectable inhabitants of the bazaar who attended the last examination were really surprised. Encouragement is given to the girls to learn needle and worsted work and embroidery, by allowing them a portion of the profits realised by the sale of their work.

The ladies at Schore take an interest in the school, and are kind enough to visit it occasionally.

The total number of pupils at the end of March was 78, of which 10 were learning English, and the average attendance for the year was 73.

Mrs. Mears' exertions have been praiseworthy and merit kindly notice.

VI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

57. No public works have been undertaken during the year.

VII.—POST OFFICE.

58. The number of covers for despatch received at the Post Offices in the margin amounted to 2,46,601, and for issue to 2,37,430, in all 4,84,031.

Sehore.
Bhopal.
Bhilsa.
Seronje.
No returns from Nursinghur.
Ditto do. Biowra.

There has been no attack on Her Majesty's mails.

VIII.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

59. At Biowra, the only station under this Office, 286 messages have been received, and 374 despatched during the year.

IX.—MILITARY.

60. Sehore is the head quarters of the Bhopal Battalion. The most satisfactory relations exist, publicly and socially, with the Military. The behaviour of the men of the Battalion is very orderly.

X.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

61. During the cold season, Lieutenant Cole, R. E., arrived at the Sanchi Tope, in the Begum's territory, to take casts of the Eastern Gateway; he accomplished the work to his satisfaction in a period of little more than two months, having received all possible aid by the collection, under Her Highness' orders, of large quantities of materials required for the purpose. The gateway, when erected, will be the highest in the South Kensington Museum, for which it is destined. The total cost

of taking the casts and putting them together will amount in all in about Rs. 40,000. Copies will probably be sent to the Emperor of the French and the King of Prussia; it is intended that Edinburgh and Dublin shall be similarly honored, and probably Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras may each receive a copy.

A very interesting account of the Sanchi Tope, with illustrations of its gateways, is to be found in Fergusson's exquisite work, "Tree and Serpent Worship."

• XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

62. *Boundary Settlements*.—Lieutenant Maitland, Officiating Political Assistant for Boundary Disputes, joined his post on the 4th December and proceeded at once into the district, settling 44 cases during the period he was out,—a little more than four months. These cases were all completed with maps, copies of decision, &c., on the spot,—a material improvement on the custom hitherto obtaining, which left this important part of the settlement for future adjustment.

His demarcation was prematurely closed by the reprehensible conduct of the Gwalior Agent, which has been brought to the notice of the Agent Governor General.

63. Lieutenant Maitland, during the short time he has worked under this office, has performed his duties satisfactorily; he is apt and zealous, and with a thorough knowledge of the language, he combines a patient and forbearing temper.

64. *Hospitals and Dispensaries*.—The five dispensaries under this

Name of Dispensary	By whom supported.	Yearly contribution.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Sohore	Local Fund . .	480	0	0
Biowra	Rawat of Rajghur . .	727	4	5
Khilchepoor	Chief of Khilchepoor . .	454	8	9
Narsinghur	Chief of Narsinghur . .	615	7	3
Bholsa	Maharajah Scindia . .	1,000	0	0

Political Agency, supported as marginally shown, are carefully watched over with efficiency and success by Dr. Odevaine, and considerable improvement and economy have resulted from arrangements made by him for supplies of European medicines.

The Biowra Dispensary stands forward as supported completely by a Native Chief, and affording relief gratis to guards of the Central India Horse, and to the Postal, Mail Cart, Bullock Train, Telegraph, and Public Works Department establishments that pass to and fro, or are located there. A recommendation from Dr. Odevaine that European medicines be allowed to this dispensary, free of all cost, has been submitted to the Indore Office.

During the year 14,033 patients have been treated at these institutions, and there have been 3,479 vaccinations.

XII.—CONCLUSION.

65. Colonel Osborne proceeded to England on medical certificate on the 17th March 1869, being succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel Thompson, who joined on the 7th April; Lieutenant Colonel Ouseley officiating in the interim.

66. Dr. Odevaine relieved Dr. Spencer as Surgeon of the Bhopal Battalion in medical charge of the Political Agency on the 31st May 1869.

67. Lieutenant Burr was appointed Boundary Settlement Officer in succession to Captain Temple, but did not remain long enough to proceed on damarcation, for he was transferred to Indore at the opening of the season, and Lieutenant Maitland was then nominated.

E. THOMPSON,

Officiating Political Agent, Bhopal.

BHOPAL POL. AGENCY,

SEHORE,

The 7th June 1870.

}

APPENDIX C.

No. 100, dated, Nowgong, the 11th June 1870.

From—J. P. STRATTON, Esq., M. D., Political Agent in Bundelkhund,

To—The Agent Governor General for Central India.

I beg to submit the annual report of the Bundelkhund Agency for 1869-70.

The general tabular statement is separately forwarded.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

Deaths of Chiefs and others.—The following died during the year :—

- (1). *Dewan Sutturjeet*, Jagirdar of *Jessoo*, 25th November 1869, succeeded by his son Dewan Bhopal Sing.
- (2). *Rao Gooman Sing*, Rais of *Khunjaulhana*, 12th December 1869, succeeded by his son Rao Chuttur Sing.
- (3). *Dewan Bhan Pertab Sing*, son of the Raja of *Sureela*, 17th January 1870.
- (4). *Buldeo Persad Ditchit*, guaranteed Jagirdar of Billchree in Chutturpore, 22nd January 1870, succeeded by his son Madhoram Ditchit.

2. *Famine.*—Starting from the failure of the rains of 1868, the famine reached its height during the hot weather months, April, May, and June of 1869, and continued until the bumper rains of last year reproduced the food-grains of the poor.

In the hot season there had come to an end that providential abundance of cold-weather jungle fruit so remarkable as to be sung by village rhymesters at the time and to be talked of still,—the result of a second or even third fruiting of the Ber and Karunda, and of a precocious bearing of young plants little above the ground.

The Mahooa tree flowers then came in and helped to feed thousands; but the pressure may be understood from the fact that, though the crop was a good one, the quantity of this common article purchasable per rupee, which in ordinary seasons is about forty or fifty seers, fell to some ten, a rate which would usually be dear in these parts for wheat itself.

To the famine, which severe everywhere, was more so in the east, south, and west of the Province than in the centre and north, there were now superadded small-pox, cholera, and almost an epidemic of sunstroke.

Cattle were dying all over the country from want of water and fodder.

In June (1869), during my visit to the eastern districts, the distress from all these causes was fast becoming uncontrollable, when

providentially in that month rain fell in the east, though it was a month later in the central and western districts.

All along the Great Dekkan Road from Myhere to Rewah the famine-stricken were in numbers, while crowding in hundreds to be fed at the former place, and in thousands at the latter.

These poor people had all acquired so peculiar and striking a tone that it might be called the *famine voice*.

Significant as the "sunken voice" of cholera, its identity, wherever heard and from whatever sex or age, showed it was no artificial whine, but the natural voice, under intense vital and physical depression, and evidently the original, fortunately not often heard, which professional beggars and imposters can only try to imitate.

On the Dekkan Road were still to be seen, in January last, traces of the great calamity, in an occasional skull or other human bones lying in the road-side fields.

3. With the rain natural relief began; cattle found water and grass, and the people turned to work in the fields.

The measures of relief were described last year, and had in the hot weather to be pushed to the utmost limit of means.

The signal benefit of public works in deferring the day when people became famine-stricken, *i. e.*, so reduced as to be unable to work, and to depend on charity for life from day to day, was conspicuous, and, foremost, was so within the scope of our public works at Nowgong and in the Bundelkhund Road Division.

The same was the case at Punnah and Chirkhari from Native State works, as also, I believe, in some other quarters.

At Nagode and Myhere likewise attention was early paid to the poor, but by June, when I was enabled to visit those parts and Punnah, &c., the distress had everywhere long reached the stage of needing large relief from charity, as well as from the provision of work.

Whole families, never before accustomed to such labor, went out to our road works, and, in the earlier periods before the famine-stricken stage had supervened, they might be seen returning in the evening, with the younger members of the party often singing a sound, pleasant, but rare amid a population tottering on the brink of starvation but for that unaccustomed work.

The people recognised the interest taken in them. Besides the ordinary salutations from the gangs of men, the groups of women workers also often included some ancient dame, who expressed their satisfaction by some exclamation of thankfulness when an officer was passing.

Such little matters were at least of interest, as showing the good being done, and its appreciation by the people.

The population generally were, as observed also in our North-Western Provinces, well behaved. Even in the height of the distress hardly any acts of violence attributable thereto, such as plunder of grain, &c., came to notice.

The Chiefs were convinced of the earnestness of Government about relief measures. A few, such as Punnah, Chirkhari, and Myhere, and

others less prominently, began relief of their own initiative as soon as it was needed; others acted on being moved thereto.

The Rewah Chief, sadly slow to move, or keep moving when away from daily personal contact and influence, finally needed to, and did, expend immense sums.

The Nagode Chief also spent largely and willingly from his limited means.

In the west, many people of Orcha and Duttia resorted for some time to the relief measures instituted in our adjoining districts of Jhansi and Lullutpore; but relief was shortly organised also in the former territories.

In some of the States of poor jungly and hilly soil, such as Bijawur, &c., revenue almost ceased, distress was great, and means crippled, so that the amount of relief there given involved far greater difficulty than the same amount in richer districts.

The Myhere Chief attended from the first carefully to the decent disposal of the dead. The Punnah Chief, when breaking up the poor-house in the cold weather, gave each person a coarse woollen "kumbul" or blanket, and money for food on the way home.

On the whole, whatever the shortcomings of some, a great deal in the aggregate was done. The Chiefs at all events recognised their responsibilities: a few did really well, and, thanks to Government precept and example, all, I believe, did infinitely more than in any former famine.

The relief works of the Native States have not in all cases been fully distinguished from ordinary works in the returns received from 18 out of 35 States, but in the statement of public works this will be indicated as far as possible.

Among the returns unfortunately not yet received are those of Rewah, Nagode, Myhere, and Sohawul, but under your urgent call for the annual report, and my approaching departure from Nowgong on duty with the Rewah Chief, I am unable to await Mr. Coles' report for those States, which, when it arrives, however, will doubtless supply all necessary detail.

The aggregate *charity* disbursed by 19 States from which returns have been received was Rs. 46,734, but those States do not represent nearly half the Agency.

The charity disbursed at Rewah and Sutna, at Nagode and Occheyra, and at Myhere amounted to large sums.

4. *Season*.—Rain fell heavily in June in the east, but not till July in the centre and west.

The year's fall is here shown :—

East,—Nagode	... 45.41 inches.
Centre,—Nowgong	... 57.90 "
West,—Jhansi	... 50.47 "

Annexure No. 1 details the fall for each month at these places, as summarised by Dr. Murray Thomson, Reporter on Meteorology at Roorkee.

The heavy fall in the central districts in July, amounting to 33 inches, which is more than was registered in the whole year 1868, suddenly filled the tanks in which this quarter abounds, and caused some damage from bursting of bunds, &c. But the lowness of water now in most wells shows that the one year's plenteous rain has not sufficed to restore the usual amount of moisture to the subsoil.

Of the rain-crops, cotton was a failure, owing to excess of rain.

In the cold weather gram also turned out poorly from blight, caused by excess of moisture.]

Wheat too in places was light, though in others good.

Gram has of late been greatly used as food in this quarter by those who can afford it. Generally cheaper than wheat, it has come to be considered more supporting, as might indeed be inferred from its belonging to the pea class of grains.

The stock of gram in the country, from its extra expenditure in the famine, and the scantiness of last crop, must have sunk very low, as prices are again rising.

II.—CONDITION OF THE NATIVE STATES.

5. This can best be described from its most prominent feature after the rains of 1869 had wrought a change, as a slow recovery from the famine distress, though it will take several years to restore to the province the same number of people and cattle, and the same area under cultivation, that existed before the famine and the four mortal maladies elsewhere noted as raging.

6. *Rewah* still absorbs the largest interest. The Maharaja visited Calcutta for the installation of His Royal Highness Prince Alfred as G. C. S. I.

He presented sundry requests, including an unexpected one for a loan of ten lakhs of rupees at interest, and repeated his long standing wish for a Political Agent to be again stationed at Rewah, to whose salary he offered to make a contribution.

A full report on the several subjects has been separately submitted.

Sir Dinkur Rao's Deputy at Rewah quitted it under circumstances which deprived him of the confidence of his patron Sir Dinkur and the Maharaja.

All the measures of improvement introduced during the last two or three years had fallen into abeyance, except the abolition of transit duties and of large revenue farms.

In fact the plan of improving Rewah through a non-resident counsellor, a working Deputy representing him on the spot, and a nominal Rewah Minister, had broken down, leaving confusion and scarcely any definite or tangible Government.

Sir Dinkur Rao, who, if he had resided at Rewah, must have done immense good, appeared decided not to subject himself and reputation to risks from the changeable character of the Chief, by taking up the position of Resident and responsible Minister, unless guaranteed by us in the position, or supported by the constant presence of a resident Political Officer.

The Chief having certain objects at heart is too prone to let all other matters become blocked, urging his inability in regard to them unless sundry of his requests be granted.

As at various times recommended by Colonel Meade, and also reported by this Office, I believe Rewah really needs a Political Officer stationed there, to prevent further confusion locally and eventual trouble to ourselves.

Urgent duties having kept me for the first half of the year mostly in the central districts, with some movement also to the east, and my tour last cold season having had to be principally in the same direction, I need not burden this report with much reference to other States which I was unable to visit, and in which nothing particular to record beyond the famine occurred.

7. *Chutturpore*, however, may be mentioned, owing to my having in the previous year been chiefly occupied with its work, from matters connected with which indeed, requiring a disproportionate share of my time, I was unable to get free during great part of the past year also, though my endeavour was always to support and counsel the Native Superintendent and Durbar, rather than myself to take prominent action, which would have risked the collapse of the administration when my immediate hand was withdrawn.

Of Chowbey Dhunput Rai I recorded my high opinion last year, and I would, in view to strengthen him for his difficult post, venture to suggest the same measure which His Excellency the late Viceroy himself brought forward and carried out in respect to the Superintendent of a much smaller charge.

I quote from the Foreign Secretary's letter No. 826, Political Department, dated 27th September 1865, to the Agent Governor General:—

*** "I am directed to state that the report is satisfactory, and reflects credit on the management of Purneshurce Dass, the Native Superintendent, upon whom His Excellency in Council would wish to confer some suitable title, such as Rai or Rao, should you see no objection. It is proper that Native gentlemen holding so responsible and important a charge, should, if only in courtesy, be addressed in a manner duly denoting the responsible and respectable position they hold."

8. In my visits to Chirkhari, Punnah, Nagode, and Myhere I saw various matters that, if time and space permitted, might be mentioned with credit, though the unfortunate temper of the Myhere youth, and a foolishly inordinate opinion of himself, often lead him personally into grave error.

III.—JUDICIAL.

9. The usual tabular returns are separately submitted.

10. *Humeerpore Outlaws*.—Last year's report having contained full information regarding them, the measures for their capture and the results of their trial, it has only here to be noted that the two men then still at large have apparently absconded to some other part of the country, as they have not been heard of for a long time.

11. No case of *Suttee*, *Samadh* or *Julpurwa* was reported during the year. On more than one occasion lately, attempted Suttees in the

Rewah territory have been prevented by the Maharaja's officials, who thus exhibit a more active interest in the matter than they did a few years ago.

12. No robbery of Government mails occurred.

13. The remittance by Native bankers of cash (rokur) by unarmed foot carriers, who are often well known, and called from their employment "rokurrias," is at times a fruitful cause of violence.

One case of robbery of cash thus in transit was reported as having occurred on the borders of Punnah and Ajgurh.

Two men were carrying two bags, respectively, of Rs. 1,025 and Rs. 450. They reported they were set on by a gang of three or four men, who carried off the smaller bag, while the larger escaped their notice.

The robbers were not traced, and it is not certain if the case was genuine, or one of fraud on the part of the carriers.

14. Highway Robbery.—Only one petty case on the highroad in Bijawur came to notice, in which the culprit was arrested, and the sufferer reimbursed.

15. Dacoity.—Six cases of gang robbery on villages, or houses in villages have been reported.

Five were in the Duttia territory.

Of these one was by the Gwalior outlaw Gungadhur of Billehree, and the Jignah Thakores of the same State.

It was not ascertained who the perpetrators of the other cases were.

One such case occurred also in the Tori Futtehpore Jagir.

16. Thuggee.—Cases under this head are now mostly those of professional drugging or poisoning in view to theft.

Only one case of the sort has come up; it occurred in Duttia. The poisoner, after drugging his victim, robbed him of Rs. 10 and threw him down a well. He was thence recovered alive, but the culprit made good his escape.

17. Sonoree and Chunderbedi, professional thieves. The arrangements for registry and supervision last year reported are kept up. Of the former class some 91 have absconded without permission from Tehree during the year, being thereupon proclaimed and not being permitted to settle again in that State.

Only one, Chunderbedi, is reported to have similarly absconded from surveillance in Duttia.

18. Rajput Female Infanticide.—The measures of late years for suppressing this among the Purihars of Jignee now show the following results since their commencement:—

					Male.	Female.
Total births	...	...	...	...	47	45
Total deaths	...	...	...	...	28	30
					—	—
TOTAL SURVIVORS	...	...	...	...	19	15
					—	—

19. Jail.—This was begun at Nowgong during the year, and considerable progress made.

IV.—REVENUE.

20. *British*.—The tribute of Rs. 27,196-5-6 from several States, detailed in the report for 1866-67, being a fixed item, was not affected by the famine.

21. *Nuzurana on Succession*.—The following net sums, after deduction of one-fourth for khilluts, were realised during the year :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance from Pabra Jagir	...	3,296	0 0
From Nyagaon Rebai Jagir	...	3,137	9 6

22. *Native State Revenue*.—Though the famine extended into the first half of 1869-70, the revenue of the famine year fell all to be credited or deficits charged to 1868-69, *i. e.*, by Native style, Sumbut 1925.

In 1869-70, from the preceding mortality of cattle, and the impoverishment of cultivators, the area of land cultivated was below the average.

As noted in the paragraph on the "Season," certain crops also failed or were light, but the others were generally good; prices continued high, and, on the whole, the revenue was fair and mostly realisable.

V.—EDUCATION.

23. The details of schools and scholars in 22 Native States which have furnished returns give the following aggregate. From 13 States, including Rewah, Nagode, Myhere, and Sohawul, in all of which there are schools, no returns have yet reached me :—

Number of schools	...	...	39	
Average daily scholars in English	...	...	...	121
" " in Urdu and Persian	...	...	...	463
" " in Hindi and Sanscrit	...	...	...	598
TOTAL DAILY AVERAGE				1,182
				Rs.
Expenditure	...	...	...	17,119
Of which from school cess	...	...	...	3,301
From pupils' fees	...	...	...	100
From States	...	...	...	13,718

These figures do not represent nearly half the Agency, and they cannot be compared with last year's report, as it contained returns from nine more States; but, as explained in paragraph 3, it is now impossible longer to await their receipt.

24. The pressure of other urgent work permitted last year little opportunity of inspection, on which, in most cases, efficiency greatly depends. A few of the schools are really good. The majority are very simple institutions, but being new within the last few years, are still valuable as acknowledgments by the Chiefs of the duty of doing something for the education of their people.

VI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

25. *Government*.—Almost all public works were affected at first by the famine, and latterly by the budget reductions.

The former had rendered it advisable to provide for the people, during the distress in the hot weather and rains, as much labor as permissible under the original budget.

When the reductions were ordered, it thus happened that much of the smaller amount, which was all that could then be allowed for the whole year, had been already utilised. The bulk of the work executed consequently fell within the first half of the year.

26. *Military Works*.—On the new barracks and subsidiary buildings at Nowgong, as detailed last year, and including about Rs. 6,000 for repairs, &c., on other military works, Rs. 1,82,138 were expended.

In the preceding year the outlay had been above 4½ lakhs.

The barracks have every appearance of good and strong material and workmanship, under the careful superintendence of Captain E. Swetenham, the Executive Engineer.

27. *Present State of the New Works* (June 1870).—Five, or perhaps six, out of the ten Infantry barracks, will probably be roofed in within a month or two, and also all three Artillery barracks; but the funds in the budget for 1870-71 will not suffice to complete them entirely for occupation, or to begin work again on the remainder the lower stories of which have been built.

The subsidiary buildings are all in a fair state of progress.

The General Hospital was sanctioned in August last, and the foundations were dug. Work had then to be stopped, but has been started again from the commencement of the new official year.

None of the roads to or in the new station have been commenced yet, or provided for in the current year. It would be well if one or two could be started, as soon as funds permit, both for their use as roads and for drainage purposes along the side trenches; otherwise the buildings may be ready for occupation before the roads, or any system of drainage beyond the natural slopes.

28. *Civil Works*.—Considerable progress has been made on the Jail at Nowgong, on which, in work and further material, Rs. 9,676 had been expended in the year.

Other items brought the outlay on civil works up to Rs. 11,434.

29. *The Church* at Nowgong, of which the Lord Bishop of Calcutta laid the foundation stone in March 1869, has not further progressed, nor has any amount for it been included in the budget of 1870-71.

30. *Communications*.—Imperial Bundelkhund roads constructed by Government on the remission by the Native States of all transit duties thereon.

(1.) *East and west line* from Gwalior eastward (S. E.) to Sutna on Allahabad and Jubulpore Railway.

(a.) *First 30 miles to Sindh River* on Gwalior and Duttia Frontier, in Gwalior Road Division.

(b.) *Eighty-one miles from the Sindh to the Dekkan River*, in Jhansi Executive Division.

First 20 miles in Duttia territory, from the Sind to Jhansi Frontier, kept up by Duttia State, metalled and bridged. Reported by Executive Engineer "to be in very fair order throughout, with the exception of the approach to the Sind River."

As to the best way of improving this last (the Sind not being yet bridged), the Executive Engineer has been asked kindly to instruct the Duttia Durbar.

Sixty-one miles from Duttia Frontier via Jhansi (10) to Dessan River (51). In Jhansi Road Division.

Metalled throughout with either single or double layer.

Two old local bridges swept away by floods of 1869 have to be rebuilt.

Large bridge of 9 arches of 50 feet over Sooknai River, at Mow Ranepore, in progress and partly arched, otherwise bridged, except great rivers Betwa near Jhansi and Dessan.

(c.) *From the Dessan to Sutna Railway Station.*

One hundred and fifteen miles in Bundelkhand Road Division.

Twenty-nine miles to crossing of N. and S. Road, viz., 15 miles to Nowgong, and 14 more to Chutturpore.

Bridged, except one stream; metalled with one layer for 9 miles.

Thirty miles to Kane River.

Earthwork ready, but no bridges yet built.

Ramp cut on west bank of Kane River.

Fourteen miles to Punnah not begun.

Work urgently needed on crossing of Kane River, ramp on east bank and ascent of Murla Ghat, in order to utilise rest of road.

Twenty-six miles to Nagode.—Earthwork mostly ready; no bridges yet.

Sixteen miles to Sutna.—Earthworks and minor culverts ready. This section very urgently needed to be made fit for use in the rains.

Level-crossing of Railway at Sutna, so as to get into the station by the Imperial road, and the Railway Company's road to the station gateway.

This crossing is not yet completed, whence great inconvenience results.

Pending settlement of whether Government or the Railway Company, as is usual, should make the crossing, it was understood orders had been issued to our Public Works Department to make it, leaving the question of recovery of cost from the Railway to be decided by Government.

In anticipation of whatever decision should be arrived at, I got funds advanced by the Rewah Chief, and have had the crossing on the Rewah side constructed by Mr. S. Alexander, lately Assistant Executive Engineer at Sutna.

The similar crossing works (embankment and culvert) on the west, i. e., the side on which the Imperial road reaches the rail, were begun

and suspended more than a year ago by our Public Works Department, and have not been touched again.

31. (2). *North and south line.*—From Futtehpore or East Indian Railway, southward (south-west) to Saugor.

(a). *Sixty-four miles vid Banda.*—(48) to south-western frontier of Banda, under Executive Engineer, Trunk Road, Allahabad, metalled and bridged, except great rivers Jumna and Kane.

(b). *Ninety-two miles from Banda Frontier to Heerapore Frontier of Central Provinces.*

Forty-five miles vid Sreenuggur, (23) to Chutturpore, bridged, except Oormel River; metalled for 28 miles with one layer.

The first 28 miles to near Oormel river made over to the Public Works Department of the North-Western Provinces from commencement of 1870-71.

Seventeen miles to Oongoor bridged, except the three streams noted last year.

Metalled with first layer for three miles. In fair order.

Twenty-eight miles to Heerapore Frontier.—Earthwork completed to within six miles of frontier. Not bridged yet.

Fifty miles to Saugor.—In Saugor Road Division, earthwork more or less constructed.

Work is now directed rather to the road south of Saugor leading to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

32. (4). *Jhansi towards Cunnepore.* Section to *Ingoo, 49½ miles.*—In Jhansi Executive Division, bridged and metalled, in fair order, needing only maintenance and repairs, and renewal of metal in places.

33. (5). *Jhansi and Seepree Road.*—In Jhansi Executive Division.

Sixty-three miles earthwork and rock-cutting complete, except in some places near bridges. In average condition for traffic.

Five considerable bridges in hand, and mostly almost complete.

Staging Bungalow at Kurara (28 miles from Jhansi) within a month of completion at end of year.

34. *Operations in Bundelkhand Road Division.*—Earthwork and metal collection and consolidation were pushed as rapidly as possible, during the famine distress, by Mr. T. Owen, the Executive Engineer, to whose energy and cordial interest the district owed very much.

Four considerable bridges, before commenced, were completed, and the piers of another built, when want of funds stopped work.

Two first class and three second class Road Inspection Chowkees begun in 1868 have been finished.

Political Assistant's Office at Sutna and subsidiary buildings begun during year and being pushed on at close.

35. *Road Expenditure* during year.—In Jhansi Executive Division Rs. . In Bundelkhand Road Division Rs. 1,51,450.

36. *Suggestions regarding roads.*—Early construction of the three bridges wanting on Nowgong and Sreenuggur loop; also of the three on the Chutturpore and Oongoor section. Pushing forward work on

Nowgong, Nagode, and Sutna feeder road, especially last section from Nagode to Sutna. Completion of Sutna level crossing.

37. *Railway.*—The Allahabad and Jubulpore Branch of the East Indian Railway traverses nearly 100 miles of this Agency, within which there are seven* stations.
- * 1. Mujgowa.
 - 2. Jetwar.
 - 3. Sutna, midway and Engine-changing station.
 - 4. Ocheyra.
 - 5. Myhere.
 - 6. Umdarraah.
 - 7. Jokahii.

38. The traffic during 1868 and 1869 is shown in Annexure No. 2.

While not attaining its full use during the non-completion of the Bombay Railway, still the ordinary and local traffic on this line has, I understand, progressed.

Whatever effect the famine had on this, traffic was more than counterbalanced by the extraordinary carriage of grain in the last half of 1868 and the first half of 1869, after which there was a falling off. The traffic receipts on the whole year 1869, however, exceeded those of 1868 by more than three-quarters of a lakh.

39. The great event was the long-looked-for junction with it of the Bombay (Great Indian Peninsula) Railway at Jubulpore on the 7th March, when, in presence of His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, His Excellency the Viceroy struck home the last key, and formally proclaimed complete the union of the east and west.

40. The Police arrangements for the Railway in Native territory continue to work well.

The Government Railway Police do all the internal duties of the line, under the Deputy Inspector General of Railway Police, just as in British territory; and a small body of external Police, under the Political Assistant, do whatever is required in the adjoining Native territory, in conjunction, of course, as far as possible, with the Native State Police, and much in the way our District Police act in our own zillahs.

This external Police, being under the Political authority, is able to do whatever is required without difficulty or complication, and the work of the internal Police, when directed, as at present, in a spirit desirous of working the arrangements made for the particular circumstances of Native territory, in the best practicable way and in a friendly manner towards the common end of success, is, I understand, also found to proceed satisfactorily.

41. *Irrigation proposals.*—During the last few years the Irrigation Department of the North-Western Provinces has been surveying the large rivers Betwa, Dessan, &c., in Bundelkhund, in view to leading canals therefrom, which from the relative positions of Native and British territory would have to traverse both.

In the early part of 1869, while relief works were needed, it was locally desired by the Jhansi authorities, in anticipation of complete survey and sanction, to begin work at once on a part which would traverse the Native territory of Sumptur. Apparently, so far as could afterwards be ascertained, the head of the canal also was designed in Native territory.

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The Durbar begged, before a commencement was made, to be furnished with some information regarding the footing, &c., on which it was desired to construct, and afterwards maintain and work the canal where it traversed its territory.

As a canal differs from a road or railway, and most other public enterprises, the work and control of which are confined within their precise limits, whereas the main work and objects of a canal are external, tending thus to introduce a new jurisdiction, with claims to exercise interference with cultivators and their fields,—separate from the ordinary jurisdiction of the district,—it was natural for the Durbar to wish some information before giving its assent to the commencement.

It was ascertained that the Durbar would be desired to pay its share of the cost; that its ryots would get, at rates to be afterwards settled, a proportionate share of the water, on which the Durbar would have to pay a seignorage to Government, and that the management would rest with the latter.

Sundry further enquiries came up on these and other matters relating to cost of construction, seignorage in addition thereto, and management, Police, &c., &c., which excited considerable anxiety in the Durbar.

The scheme, however, had mostly not yet been worked out in these respects, its immediate commencement having been prompted only by the desire to provide relief works.

On its being subsequently found that the river, while carrying an immense volume in the rains, became dry, or almost so, at the time irrigation was principally wanted, and would be driest of course in seasons of drought, when water would be most needed, the project required modification.

It was next sought by survey to ascertain the places at which, by damming up the river, its channel or neighbouring depressions might afford storage room for water.

Three places have, I understand, been found suitable; the weir at one of them to dam the water back $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and at another for $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

It was wished to lessen the cost, or rather increase the receipts from these proposed works, by leading from them, when the river is full and running over the weirs, small canals for watering the khureef, *i. e.*, autumn crops; but I believe the country has been found generally too rugged to admit of this being done.

The weirs themselves in such a river as the Betwa, which comes down in enormous floods, will be heavy works, and as it seems they, or their canals, will be considerably connected with Native territory, it is hoped that every necessary detail may be fully ventilated and made intelligible to the Chiefs, as far as possible, while the projects are under consideration with ourselves, in order that, if these works, involving considerable hazard as to cost and profit, are to be undertaken, they may be so with the full understanding and good-will of the Native Chiefs, who will be connected with them, and, without voice in the management, are asked to share the risks. Otherwise, if information

on necessary points, in which they will be concerned, be not given to the Chiefs until our plans are complete, and we are ready and anxious to begin, they are sure to be most apprehensive and reluctant to assent to, or co-operate in, a work which, from the special jurisdiction it will bring into their territory, separate from and perhaps superior to their own, may lead to consequences they know not.

42. *Public Works of Native States.*—The outlay by 18 States which have sent returns aggregates Rs. 1,41,085, of which, so far as can be separated, Rs. 66,433 were for relief works.

The following items may be noticed :—

Orcha (Tehree)	...	...	...	Rs. 11,319
Sumptur	...	...	...	" 16,010
Punnah	...	...	...	" 46,230
Chirkhari	...	...	...	" 39,861

The returns in this section are under the same disadvantage as in the others, *i. e.*, not representing nearly half of the Agency.

The Rewah Chief had, in the height of the famine, many works in hand, including the Rewah and Sutna feeder road, which continues, on the east of the Railway, the line of our Imperial road from Nowgong on the west.

With the decline of the pressure, almost all the works in Rewah were suspended, owing, the Chief said, to want of funds. On the feeder road above referred to, about one-fourth of the earthwork was, I understand, done.

The Nagode Chief started several road and tank works to aid the poor.

At Punnah there is always something in progress, but I found work far too much scattered, and too many things in hand at once.

I advised the Maharaja to concentrate work, to finish first what was near, and afterwards complete the more distant portions.

The ghât on his road to Semereah had been made too simply and directly up the steep to be suited for laden carts.

It is now being improved into practicable inclines, on a line suggested by Captain Riddell, of the Topographical Survey.

At Chirkhari, besides deepening the town tank during the drought, a large new tank is being constructed, giving employment to many people.

Chutturpore has many works needing attention, but had been impoverished by the expenses incurred in connection with our Humeerpore outlaws and by the famine.

The Jagirdar of Gourihar, considering his limited means, helped the poor largely with work, &c.

My not noticing works in other States is not due to there having been none, but to my not having had an opportunity of seeing them this last year, and to the returns having as yet come in very incompletely.

VII.—POST OFFICE.

43. Annexure No. 3 gives details of postal work, &c., at the eight Post Offices in this Agency.

The aggregate, as compared with that of the previous year, is here shown:—

Years.	Letters, &c., for despatch outward.	Letters, &c., for despatch inward.	Total.	Cash receipts.	Cash expen- diture.
				Rs.	Rs.
186-69 ...	1,54,152	1,88,452	3,52,604	7,028	4,216
1869-70 ...	...	...	...	...	...

44. It is intended to establish a Post Office experimentally at Chirkhari.

45. I understand a principle now kept in view, in postal arrangements, is, as far as possible, to increase the number of Post Offices, and reduce the number of separate postal lines.

The province still suffers from the abolition, before reported, of direct postal communication from centre eastward.

The difficulty has been carried further than mentioned last year.

Nowgong used to communicate direct with Humeerpore 86 miles to the north, and with Banda 69 miles to the north-east, the route to both being the same for 46 miles up to Kubrai, only two marches from Banda.

The post on these two marches was last year withdrawn.

Letters from Nowgong to Banda have now to go to Humeerpore, and then turn back 37 miles south-east to Banda, making the postal distance of the latter 123 miles, *i. e.*, about double that by the Imperial highroad.

The re-establishment of the direct post from Nowgong to Nagode and Sutna, to be provided for, I understand, by re-arrangements and reductions elsewhere in the province, is, however, I am glad to say, again under the consideration of the Postal authorities.

46. *Dāk Bungalows*.—The three* at the stations or on the roads under the Public Works Department of the Central India Agency are in charge of the Executive Engineers. Those† on the Great Dekkan Road are in that of the Political Assistant, Nagode.

* Nowgong, Goolgunge, and Nagode.

† Myhero, Rewah, Mungawa, and Mowgunge.

The two last marginally noted have been recommended to be closed, as most of the passenger transit, formerly on the Dekkan Road, is now by rail.

The total receipts and expenditure on the seven bungalows for 1869-70, excluding repairs, were—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Receipts	1,075	12	0
Expenditure	783	0	4
Surplus Income ..	292	11	8

VIII.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

47. The Rewah Chief in 1869 offered to contribute from two to three thousand rupees a year towards the establishment of a telegraph from Sutna to his usual residence, Govindgurh near Rewah, a direct distance of about 35 miles.

At present messages to and from places between Allahabad and Jabulpore have to be sent by the Railway Telegraph, as the Government Telegraph on that line has no intermediate office at Sutna or elsewhere.

The Chief's proposal for a line to join on to the latter would thus necessitate opening a Government Telegraph office at Sutna, besides the one at the Rewah end; but it would of course be convenient for the use of Government and the public as well as of Rewah.

It was learnt from Government that the cost of erecting a light line would be about Rs. 500 a mile, that of fitting up an office about Rs. 1,000, and that of office establishment for merely day work about Rs. 200 a month.

In relation to that estimate, I conclude the Maharaja's offer was not found sufficient

He had, however, hoped that some part of the material of the old line, on the Great Dekkan Road *via* Rewah, which was abolished in favor of the more direct line along the Railway, might have been allowed to be utilised for the proposed Sutna and Rewah line.

Most of it, doubtless, was removed for use elsewhere, but I think I remember seeing in June last portions of wire, &c., still lying in places on the Rewah road.

IX.—MILITARY.

48. *Military, British.*—The troops cantoned at *Nowgong* are:—

3 Companies, Her Majesty's 2-12th Regiment.
2 Squadrons Native Cavalry, 7th Bengal.
Left Wing, Native Infantry, 15th Madras.

Those at *Nagode* are:—

1 Squadron Native Cavalry, 7th Bengal.
1 Regiment Native Infantry, 6th Madras.

At *Nowgong*, which is commanded by Colonel Farquharson, 7th Bengal Cavalry, whose courtesy and ready aid, on every occasion I have had to apply to him, need the most cordial acknowledgment, the health of the troops was as shown in Annexure No. 4; the like particulars for *Nagode* also being added.

Cholera, it may be mentioned, was raging in several parts of the district.

49. *Military of Native States.*—There is nothing to notice in addition to former reports, except the desire of the Maharaja of Rewah to organize his matchlock-men, introduce something of discipline, and arm them with muskets obtained on purchase from Government.

X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

50. *Health.*—Few years of late have been so unfavorable in this respect.

In the hot weather of 1869, when also the famine was at its height, fatal sunstroke or heat apoplexy was so common among Natives exposed either to the sun, or simply to the "loo," *i. e.*, the hot wind, that this affection might almost have been reckoned an epidemic.

The same season was marked by widespread and virulent small-pox, and by very fatal visitations of cholera in numerous localities.

After the excessive rains, fever was so universal that at one time it was computed that from a third to half of the population was prostrated, though deaths were at first few.

It continued for several months through the cold weather, becoming, about the middle of its course, more fatal, while numbers were on the decrease.

51. *Dispensaries.*—As the returns from those at Nagode, Myhere, and Rewah have not come to hand, and sundry others would need to be referred back for explanation, I can only here give the brief entry of 11,569 patients treated at eight dispensaries of sorts, at about half of which European medicines are used.

A dispensary is to be established at Nowgong from the local Cantonment funds.

A principal obstacle in extending the system of dispensaries maintained by the Native States, is the difficulty of obtaining qualified and trustworthy Native Doctors.

For such detached duty where the dispensaries can only be occasionally inspected, a young and inexperienced man is useless, and experience and training can generally only be found among those who have been in Government service for a number of years.

Those, however, still so employed look forward to pensions, and the Native States have a great objection to being entangled with any pension rights on our system, though in their own way they are often liberal enough to old servants.

In this quarter, thus, almost the only class available is that of men who have left, or been discharged from, Government employment while still fit for work,—neither a numerous nor always a satisfactory class to choose from.

The remarks made in respect to schools in paragraph 24 are equally applicable here.

52. *Vaccination.*—This has, I hope, now obtained a footing in the Native States; thanks greatly to the interest taken therein by Dr. W. Watson, Superintendent, and the energy of his Native Assistant, Rajib Alli Khan.

Chirkhari.
Chutturpore.
Tehree.

Duttia.
Bijawar.
Logassi.
Alipoora.

Eleven vaccinators have been employed by seven States, as per margin, at a salary of one hundred rupees a year for each.

The total vaccinations, including those at Nowgong by the Station Vaccinator, and at Nagode by the Native Doctor Thakore Persad, are as follows :—

DISTRICT.	Successful cases.	Unsuccessful cases.	Doubtful.	Result not known.	TOTAL.
Native States	1,168	989	144	214	2,515
Nowgong Cantonment	1,024	388	41	97	1,550
Nagode Cantonment and City ..	...	...	..	..	...
TOTAL ..	...	...	...	...	...

The numbers vaccinated in the States would have been much greater, but that several of the men newly employed were unable to commence work, till late in the cold, *i. e.*, vaccinating season.

The violence with which small-pox raged in the hot weather of 1869 created in the minds of many a desire to try what protection for their children could be obtained by vaccination.

At Logassi the jagirdar himself applied to have his children vaccinated, and this was done successfully, giving thus a good introduction for the measure.

The need of it may be understood from the fact of eleven persons, in one large family consisting of father, sons, and grandsons, &c., having been attacked, of whom only two survived.

Few families indeed escaped without the loss of one or more children.

At Chutturpore also the work began under favorable auspices, the Superintendent Chowbey Dhunput Rai taking an intelligent interest therein, and several respectable persons, Thakores, as well as Musulmans at once coming forward to have their children vaccinated.

In Chirkhari it was so well received that Dr. Hutchinson, who succeeded Dr. Watson in the local charge of vaccination in Allahabad and Bundelkhund, and from whom I received the returns of work in the Native States, made a special report of the hearty assistance of the Manager Dewan Tantia Sahib and the countenance of the young Maharaja.

The Dewan had lost a member of his own family from small-pox in the hot weather of 1869, and the Chirkhari administration is generally intelligent and distinguished by a desire to co-operate in any good measure in which Government takes an interest.

It is hoped the Rewah Chief also will now see the advantage and propriety of not keeping his people longer deprived of so great a

blessing as vaccination, which he has more than once promised to introduce.

53. *Surveys*.—The Topographical Survey of Rewah Proper was completed in 1869.

That of Sohagpore, now in Rewah, is to be executed by the survey parties of the adjoining districts of Chota Nagpore (Bengal) and the Central Provinces.

	Square miles.
Surveyed in Bundelkhund States in 1870	2807.2
By same party in Bundelkhund up to 1868-69	3058.4
TOTAL	<u>5865.6</u>

Large scale plans of the towns of Punnah and Ajjgurh have also been completed during the past year.

Thanks greatly to Captain Riddell and his Assistants' way of conducting work; the survey progresses rapidly with perfect smoothness. There are neither complaints from the survey parties of obstruction by the native authorities or villagers, nor from the latter of oppression by the former.

54. *Boundaries*.—

Unsettled and disputed at close of preceding year	276
New cases	12
TOTAL	<u>288</u>
Settled during year	7
REMAINING	<u>281</u>

The above is exclusive of the Rewah and Chota Nagpore (Bengal) frontier, on which a joint Commission, composed of Captain Cathcart on the part of this Agency, and Captain Samuells on that of Chota Nagpore, continued the work of the previous year.

The Commission was unable to begin work until late in the season, viz., 1st March, but got through a large amount of work, demarcating 80 miles, including a number of disputes.

About 110 miles on the same frontier are estimated to remain for demarcation next season.

Some points affecting the tenure of whole villages were necessarily reserved for higher authority.

Owing to pressure still remaining from the famine, and to unexpected difficulty in getting another joint Commission ready till late in the season, work on the Bundelkhund and Banda (North-Western Provinces) frontier was not resumed this year.

The erection of boundary pillars on the part settled last year was however undertaken.

55. *Intended Imperial Durbar*.—The considerate decision of Government not to hold a grand Imperial Durbar at Agra last cold weather, as at one time intended, proved a great relief to the Chiefs and their people amid their troubles from famine and sickness.

Some of the Chiefs, however, had an opportunity of paying their respects to His Excellency and to His Royal Highness Prince Alfred.

The Maharaja of Rewah went to Calcutta and afterwards to Jubbulpore, whither likewise proceeded the Maharaja of Punnah, and the Rajas of Nagode and Myhere to be present on the occasion when His Excellency, with His Royal Highness also present, inaugurated the railway junction, after which short private Durbars were held for the several Chiefs, and return visits paid to the two Maharajas.

56. *Paris Exhibition*.—The return presents from the Paris Exhibition for those Chiefs who had contributed articles, and in proportion to the value of the latter, arrived during the year and were received with much gratification.

They were generally very handsome, though in several instances internal parts, such as rods, nuts, and screws, were inferior, rendering it difficult to clamp the portions together properly after unpackage.

The packing for the voyage to India had been somewhat unfortunate.

Some of the metal articles were bent, and a handsome vase and shade for the Maharaja of Chirkhari, valued at £20, was smashed.

Of two others for the Raja of Chutturpore, valued at £100, the shades of both and the pediment of one were broken.

The vase without the pediment was received for Chirkhari in lieu of its own, and the sound one for Chutturpore in place of the pair.

57. *Officers of Agency*.—Mr. Coles, Political Assistant, had to contend for another year with the public and private inconveniences and hardships arising from no accommodation having been provided at Sutna to which his head quarters had been notified to be transferred three years ago.

By the end of the year with March the office walls and some minor buildings were however up, and subsequently these buildings have been finished.

The other requisite works, it was not found possible to commence before the rains, and the Assistant Engineer has lately been withdrawn.

In addition to Mr. Coles' multifarious and arduous duties, he devoted this year much labor to famine relief operations in the States within his charge.

Captain E. Temple has officiated as Cantonment Magistrate and Assistant Political Agent at Nowgong since April last when Major Kincaid went to Maunpore.

Captain Temple conducts his cantonment duties with much efficiency, and has now acquired a knowledge of the Agency work, which, with his good judgment, ready willingness and application, enables him to be of great assistance.

The rapid and effective manner in which Captain Cathcart performed his duties, in concert with his Bengal co-adjutor, on the Rewah and Bengal frontier settlement, I have elsewhere submitted to notice.

APPENDIX D.

No. 315, dated Nagode, the 19th August 1870.
From—C. R. COLES, Esq., Political Assistant, Nagode,
To—The Political Agent for Bundelkhund, Nowgong.

I have the honor to submit the Political administration report of this office for the year 1869-70.

I.—INTRODUCTORY AND GENERAL.

2. *Season and Famine.*—The effect of last year's drought, though referred to in the report for that year, was really felt more in the year now under report. Distress began to show itself on failure of the khurreef crop, but famine did not appear till much later. The rubbee crop following did not give much promise at time of sowing, but still the hope existed that time would bring improvement. While this hope lasted, the labouring men received aid from their employers and mahajuns and managed otherwise, by indenting on forest produce and on personal property, to keep starvation from their doors.

But the season was against them, each week as it passed left less hope of the rubbee crop. The masters and mahajun's aid was withdrawn, the household goods and forest produce had been exhausted, and the struggling poor then came forward for public aid, and famine was proclaimed.

3. The Native Chiefs did not at first realize the full extent of the distress that was over-shadowing their subjects, but representations from the Central India Agency Department opened their eyes, and the part taken by our Government to relieve distress indicated clearly that personal responsibility would attach to the action of the Chiefs concerned.

The subject once understood bore fruit; each Chief did his best, and I think the famine was well tided.

4. The returns furnished by the Chiefs are tabulated in the following form. The aid given by Government is added to it:—

NAME OF STATE.	CHARITY, ORDINARY.		CHARITY OCCASIONED BY FAMINE		PUBLIC WORKS ORDINARY AND FOR RELIEF.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR CHARITY AND PUBLIC WORKS ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY.
	Money spent.	Persons relieved.	Money spent.	Persons relieved.	Money spent.	Persons relieved.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Bewah	720	5,700	1,23,606	15,83,232	1,05,973	No account	2,30,388
Nagode	1,840	23,872	5,738	No account	4,047	No account	11,623
Mybore	6,475	29,200	27,420	3,28,500	No account given, but calculated at Rs. 5,000	No account	37,995
Sohawal ... ..	.	.	101	.....	39	.	200
Central India Agency	.	.	4,640	.	.....	...	4,640
Central Committee, Allahabad ... ..	.	.	1,000	...	.	.	1,000

Sohawul is a small State, and could not do much, but its subjects were aided by the Government grant.

5. From the above it will appear that the four Native States under this office have afforded relief in charity and public works, ordinary and extraordinary, to the extent of ...	Rs. 2,80,106
Government through the Central India Agency in charity ...	4,640
The Allahabad Central Committee in charity ...	1,000
TOTAL ...	2,85,746

6. The number of persons relieved as represented by the Chiefs stands thus—

<i>Rewah</i> .—In ordinary charity ...	5,760
Owing to famine ...	15,83,232
	<u>15,88,992</u>

<i>Nagode</i> .—In ordinary charity ...	23,872
Owing to famine no number is given, but calculated at an average rate of 9½ pie per person, the number obtained would be ...	1,15,928
	<u>1,39,800</u>

<i>Myhere</i> .—In ordinary charity ...	29,200
Owing to famine ...	3,28,500
	<u>3,57,700</u>

<i>Sohawul</i> .—Owing to famine ...	3,254
Supported by grant of Central India Agency ...	1,11,360
Supported by Central Committee, Allahabad ...	25,600
	<u>1,40,214</u>

Total number of persons relieved by charity	<u>22,26,706</u>
---------------------------------------------	------------------

7. The expenditure in public works, ordinary and extraordinary, as furnished by Rewah, was ...	1,05,972
In Nagode ...	4,017

Myhere has given no return either of money spent or persons relieved by public and relief works, but I think it safe to put down an expenditure on this account of Rs.	5,000
Sohawul ...	39
	<u>1,15,058</u>

The number of persons employed is not given in any of the returns furnished, I can therefore only make a rough calculation. Taking men, women, and children together, I should say that 1½ anna per person would be a fair average, and at this rate the expenditure given will have afforded employment to ...

	Persons.
	12,27,285

8. The total number of persons thus shown to have come under relief by charity and public works amounts to...

	34,53,991
--	------------------

9. While narrating the aid afforded to the poor, I must record the kindly action of the native officers and men of the 6th Madras Native Infantry located here. They gave their full mite and are to be thanked much, for what they gave was given in pure charity, and in the same spirit they established watering places for the thirsty along the length of cantonment at convenient distances.

Colonel Luard, the Officer Commanding the station, very kindly afforded me the aid of his men to superintend the preparation and distribution of food to those who were fed at Nagode by this office, and the aid was of real value.

II.—HEALTH.

10. There was much sickness to the close of the year 1869. Small-pox, cholera and fever prevailed in turn; famine no doubt was the root of much of this evil.

The khurreef crop of 1869-70 brought relief to some extent, but the rains had to be got over first, and exposure to it added to the mortality.

11. I had wished to obtain returns showing the damage to life by this season of calamity, and had asked the Chiefs concerned for the information wanted. But here, for want of reliable material, I must close this paragraph.

12. In connection however with the subject, it may be as well to show in contrast the returns of population of the past and present season as put in by the Chiefs.

This follows in a tabular form, and I bring it forward to show that no estimate of the mortality can be arrived at:—

NAME OF STATE			Population of 1868-69	Population of 1869-70.	Increase.	Decrease.
Rewah	...	...	20,30,211	20,23,540	...	6,671
Nagode	...	...	69,924	61,566	.....	8,358
Myhere	...	...	67,962	66,958	...	1,004
Sohawul	...	...	39,165	38,724	..	711

13. The deaths by disease and famine in Rewah must have been greater than in any other of the Native States embraced in this report, and for reasons good. The supplies thrown into Nagode, Sohawul, and Myhere by the Railway could not reach the distant and outlying pergunnah of Rewah, except at great cost, which, notwithstanding every good intention on the part of the Chief himself, are governed by local officers with small feelings of compassion; and yet out of a population of 20,30,211 Rewah has only lost 6,671, while Nagode, which has been personally cared for by Mr. Spencer and myself and aided by the 6th Madras Native Infantry, has lost 7,358 out of a population of 69,924. The Nagode State, it must be remembered, has moreover the advantage of employment of its subjects by Railway, Military and Civil demands.

It is almost certain that the decrease in population has been much underrated in Rewah, and I should be sorry to believe that the Nagode return is correct. There may be inaccuracy here too, owing to the inability of the State to obtain correct returns, but the causes of mortality I have named were truly painful in their results.

14. No blame can be attached to the Chiefs, for, such of their acts as come under my observation, showed that the feeling of charity was not wanting, but it was impossible to house, feed, and otherwise care for so large a body of famine-stricken and diseased, and hence many sunk under the trials of the year.

II.—CONDITION OF NATIVE STATES.

15. *Rewah*.—Has occupied so much of the attention of the Agent Governor General and of yourself that I can add nothing to the information already in your possession.

16. *Nagode*.—Is much as it was, and I regret to say that the delusion the Chief was labouring under is not on the decline.

17. *Myhere*.—There has been no change in the character of this Chief since last report, but his administration on the whole is good.

18. *Sohawul*.—The minor Chief of this State has been provided with English and Persian tutors. The former can only be expected to keep up such knowledge of the language as he possesses, and the latter is intended to instruct him in the procedure of civil work, as conducted in our courts. Trivial cases in connection with his State are sent to him from this office for enquiry and opinion as a means of instruction.

III.—JUDICIAL.

19. All the returns required under this chapter have already been furnished, and there is nothing for special notice to bring forward here.

IV.—REVENUE.

20. There has been no change in this department, and the necessary return has been furnished.

V.—EDUCATION.

21. The tabular statement required under this heading has been furnished. In abstract there has been no progress, the calamitous season preventing even the attempt.

VI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

22. *Military, British*.—The new Native Infantry lines referred to in last report are in progress, but there is no early sign of completion.

23. *Civil, British*.—The Agency office at Sutna, the treasury, the range for treasury guard, and the cook-house, stables and servants' houses for the Political Assistant's establishments have been roofed in, but I cannot say they are completed; other works for official and private use have been commenced and stopped. The extent of progress and cause of stoppage could best be given by the Public Works Department.

24. *Civil Native States.*—There is not much to be said in connection with works in which Government takes a prominent interest. Rewah has finished the dispensary building, and it is suitable to requirements. A school shed has also been erected, which, in course of time, will, I hope, give place to a building more suitable to the Rewah State.

25. *Communication, British.*—The Imperial road from Gwalior, Jhansi, Nowgong and Nagode to Sutna Railway station, so far as it lays in my charge, has made little or no progress, and the metalling material which was to have been laid down this rains remains undisturbed. Want of funds, I have understood, has been the cause of inaction.

26. *Communication, Native States.*—Rewah commenced, and has left in a very unfinished state, the only great work it had in hand, viz., the continuation of the Imperial road from Gwalior to the Sutna station, which, starting in his territory from this point, was projected to join the great Dekkan Road near Belah, also in his territory. He has completed the culvert, earthing, &c., on his side of the Railway crossing up to the point turning to the Railway station, and the Railway authorities on their side have met it by extension in continuation of their own limits. The drawback to the crossing was the culvert on the Government side of the road, but this has been undertaken by the Railway Company, and I understand is near completion.

27. Nagode has made, at the cost of Rs. 2,325, a very decent fair-weather road from Oochera to a distance of 13 miles on the Nagode road line, and a feeder from that town to the Railway station.

28. Myhere has made a feeder from the Dekkan Road to the Amdarra Railway station.

VII.—POST OFFICES.

29. No change up to the close of the year. But the direct postal route from Nowgong to Sutna has lately been re-adopted in place of the round-about route complained of in last report.

30. *Staging Bungalows.*—The statements of receipts and disbursements on this account were submitted with other annual returns. The bungalows at Mungowah and Mowgunge have been closed according to orders; a chowkeedar only being kept up for their care, till disposed of by sale or otherwise. The offer to purchase was in the first instance made to the Public Works Department, but it declined acquisition. The Rewah Chief was then addressed, and I await his reply to report further.

VIII.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

31. Nothing new to be said under this head; and no progress on the part of Rewah to have a Telegraph from Sutna to Govindgurh.

IX.—MILITARY.

32. The return in connection has been forwarded to your office, and as it will appear in your report, it will be as well to avoid repetition.

X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

33. I have only to bring forward under this heading that none of the Chiefs feel inclined to engage vaccinators. Promises have been made by all; the Rewah Chief in fact gave a direct order in the presence of Colonel Meade, that arrangements for such establishment should at once be made; but whether from religious feeling, which is the reason put forward, or from other cause, it is clear that the measure is not acceptable. Colonel Meade has spoken to all the Chiefs concerned in very persuasive language, but there is no present promise of the effect desired.

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE POLITICAL AGENCY, WEST MALWA, FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

No political event of any great importance has occurred in the West Malwa Agency during the year under review.

2. As in the previous year, so in the summer of 1869, West Malwa was inundated with starving Marwarees. The sums subscribed and arrangements made for the relief and support of these poor people by the Native States were most generous and creditable.

3. Jowrah and Rutlam in particular spent large sums of money in feeding hundreds of poor starving wretches, who fled to these States from their own famine-stricken districts, and who certainly would have died from starvation, had not their wants been so readily and generously attended to.

4. The State of Sectamow too did all in its power to relieve those in want, and spent in this good cause more than its own poor treasury could well afford.

5. Even Sillana, I am assured, never turned a deaf ear to a cry for food; orders were issued by the Raja that the starving were to be fed.

6. In the cantonment and city of Augur, all in actual need were fed and cared for, and labor found for those who were able to work.

7. The general health of the country last year was good; cholera was the prevailing disease, but, except in the city of Augur, it was not of a severe type. It broke out in the district in May, and the country was not quite free from it till the latter end of September. Since that time there has been no sickness of any sort.

8. A memorandum by Dr. Keegan, of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, on the cholera that the city and cantonment of Augur suffered from, is attached to this report. It will be observed from Dr. Keegan's memorandum that in the city of Augur there were no less than 375 deaths from cholera, out of a population of 5,866 souls, in the course of six or seven weeks.

9. This mortality was great in proportion to the size of the population; but considering the disgracefully filthy state the city of Augur is kept in, the only wonder was that the disease, when in the city, did not carry off half the inhabitants.

10. The city is supposed to be under the Soobah, the Political Agent having no control there. The Soobah and his officials declare, however, that they have it not in their power to expend one rupee on sanitary measures, or to levy the smallest tax on the people for this good purpose; sanitation is therefore never thought of.

11. But last year, when cholera was carrying off numbers every day in the city, and I found it impossible to stop all communication between the city and cantonments, I sent for the Soobah and insisted

on some of the filth in the streets being removed, fearing the disease would probably spread to the cantonments. I found the greatest opposition made to this order by the people of the city, although they were put to no sort of expense in connection with the removal of the filth. Their grievance was that the filth in the streets was the property of the people opposite to whose houses it had accumulated, and that they wanted it to manure their lands, especially for the opium crops.

12. The Sir Soobah of West Malwa, Ram Rao, has been requested to refer this very important matter,—the sanitation of the city,—to the Gwalior Durbar, and I hope he may receive permission from the Maharaja to issue orders for the maintenance of a proper conservancy establishment in the city of Augur.

13. Vaccine operations were carried on in the districts, but it was hard to impress upon the people of the city of Augur the benefits of vaccination.

14. I consider the Soobah and Naib Soobah greatly to blame for this prejudice of the people against vaccination. They are equally to blame too for the foul and impure state of the city. They are supposed to be men of education, but are more bigotted than the poor unlettered citizen.

15. The crops generally were good through West Malwa, with the exception of the opium crop, which was again below the average. This falling off in the opium crop, year after year, and also in the demand for opium, is a great loss to Malwa.

16. "Khoont" (transit dues) has been permanently abolished in Rutlam and Jowrah, and I hope to be able to persuade both Seetamow and Sillana to follow the good example set them by these two States, and to do away with this system of Blackmail, a tax which is obnoxious and vexatious, the cause of great injustice and oppression, and in reality is no pecuniary gain to the States.

17. It has been notified in previous reports that, owing to the intermixture of States and boundaries, the international and interjurisdictional cases which arise in the West Malwa Agency are very numerous. There is little or no friendship between any of these States, and consequently the native officials too often try to favor their own people, by causing most unnecessary delay in the surrender of criminals and attendance of witnesses. Scindiahs and Holkar's officials, probably putting faith in the power of their masters, give more trouble than the officials of the other minor States in this matter. It is only fair, however, to add that through the energy and exertions of Ally Ahmed, the Vakeel of the Gwalior State at this Agency (carefully watching his master's interests all the time), Scindiah's officials are not now, as they were a year or two ago, worse than Holkar's in attending to the demand of the Political Agent for the extradition of criminals.

18. For the interests of justice, the means of enforcing the laws now in existence in our treaties and agreements should be more clearly laid down, with a view of ensuring the immediate compliance of all Native States with the demand of any Political Agent for the delivery of a subject charged with a criminal offence, for the restitution of plundered property, the payment of compensation for injuries committed, or for the attendance of witnesses. It should be in the power of the

Political Agent to visit non-compliance with the law in such cases with something more than mere disapproval. Under the present system, offenders frequently escape trial for months, sometimes for years, and occasionally they go off altogether. There are cases of decrees passed years ago, in satisfaction of which, not a single farthing has yet been paid.

19. I now wish to relate some circumstances that have lately occurred in connection with the march of British troops through Native States. As such practices as those I have to complain of must tend to lower the British name in India, and as a security against the repetition of them seems so simple, I hope the subject may not be lost sight of.

20. During the last cold weather, a detachment of the 1st Royals and Her Majesty's 8th Regiment marched through a part of the West Malwa Agency. The 1st Royals bound from Neemuch to Jhansi, and the 8th Regiment from Mhow to Nusseerabad. Serious complaints were lodged against both of these Regiments; against the 1st Royals, when marching through a part of Holkar's country, and against the 8th Regiment, when marching through Scindhia's territory. The complaints were forwarded to the Commanding Officers, and both indignantly denied the charges brought against their men.

21. In the case of the 8th Regiment, I found on further enquiry that the acts complained of were the acts of the Commissariat only. I am also inclined to suspect that the Commissariat are chiefly to blame in the complaints lodged against the detachment of the 1st Royals, but I must obtain some more evidence before I can give an opinion in this case.

22. The present system is faulty; a Commissariat agent, who probably can talk English, is generally sent in attendance on a British Regiment when marching. Possibly the Commanding Officer of that Regiment is not acquainted with the Hindustani language, and the Commissariat agent is his interpreter. This man has unlimited power of extortion when marching through Native States, and if all stories are true, seldom fails to make the most of it.

23. To guard against any oppression of this sort in future, an English officer acquainted with the country and the language ought always, in my opinion, to be attached to a British Regiment when marching through Native States. This, if the officer did his duty, would probably save the people from oppression, and our name from disgrace.

24. The misdeeds now committed by agents of the sort I have described and menials are, not unfrequently, wrongly put down to the British officer or soldier. The guilty parties taking advantage of the officer's ignorance of the language declare to their victims that they are acting under the "white man's" order. Appeal to the "Sahib" by the injured ones is useless. He cannot understand the complaint, and if it is enquired into, the culprit complained against is possibly the interpreter.

25. Another great instrument of persecution in this country is, I think, the "chuprass." No man should be allowed to wear a "chuprass" without a license, and the punishment for attempting to do so, whether in purse or person, should be as severe as could be enacted. It would not be necessary to place authority to grant licenses in the hands of more than a few English officials, as, I suppose, we could not interfere with the chuprassies of the Native Governments.

26. I have now a complaint lodged before me by the Gwalior Vakeel against a contractor for the Public Works Department, or, perhaps more correctly speaking, the complaint is against his servants, who wearing "chuprasses" (furnished them by their master) which give them the appearance of Government officials, have been seizing whomsoever and whatsoever they like. This tyranny has been going on for some time, the terror of the "chuprass," I believe, more than any other cause, having made the poor victims to this persecution remain silent.

Abuses of this description are not of course so frequent in the North-West Provinces, as there the people of the country generally know that in our courts there is a law to punish even the "red-belted chuprassie" when he misbehaves. But in Central India, where our rules and regulations are not as yet so well known, the case is different.

27. The officers of the Central India Horse had their annual shooting parties last year, and again this year. By their exertions, the number of tigers and other wild beasts have been considerably reduced in Central India in the last few years. The present scarcity of these animals may not perhaps be quite in accordance with the wishes of all the officers, but it gives great satisfaction and comfort to the people of the country.

28. Again this year, as in former years, elephants have kindly been placed at the disposal of the Central India Horse officers for shikar purposes by Chiefs of Native States in Central India and Rajpootana.

29. The annual returns and statistics of the West Malwa Agency for 1869-70 are attached to this report. The report of Mir Shahamut Ally, Superintendent of Rutlam, is also attached, and to it the translation of a report submitted by Pundit Amer Nath, Inspector of the Educational Department, Rutlam.

CONDITION OF NATIVE STATES.

30. For the sake of easy reference, a list is again given (in	
24 Pergunnahs of Gwalior.	the margin) of the territories within
21 " of Indore.	the limits of the West Malwa Agency.
4 " of Jhālra Pātun.	In these territories are the estates
3 " of Dewas.	of 15 petty Chiefs, which are under
1 Pergunnah of Tonk.	the guarantee of the British Govern-
The State of Jowrah.	ment.
" " Rutlam.	
" " Sectamow.	
" " Sillana.	

Remarks on the condition of these States are appended.

31. *Scindiah's Pergunnahs*.—No statistics are furnished to this Agency from the Pergunnahs of the Gwalior State within its limits.

32. The Sir Soobah Ram Rao is the chief authority on Scindiah's part in West Malwa. He is spoken of by all who know him in the highest terms of praise. He is most obliging and anxious to do any thing in his power to meet the wishes of the British authorities in all matters referred to him by them. That power however is nought, or at any rate quite insufficient for the charge entrusted to him. His instructions are to refer to the Durbar for orders on all but the most trivial matters, and reference to the Durbar, through the Native authorities, means a certain delay of months, if not longer, before a reply is received.

33. It would add greatly to the benefit of all concerned, and especially to the interests of the Maharaja himself, if he could be persuaded to give more power to the officials he places in such high positions as the one Ram Rao now holds. He need not be afraid of authority being abused by a man of Ram Rao's character and ability.

34. Up to within the last six or seven years, reports were regularly made to the British Political authority at Augur of all criminal cases that occurred in the Gwalior Pergunnahs under the Agency. Now, however, no such reports are made. Murders and dacoities may be committed in Seindiah's territory, anywhere outside the cantonment of Augur, without the Political Agent receiving any official intimation of the crimes, so long as the persons concerned are Seindiah's subjects, and the atrocities have been committed in the Gwalior territory.

35. The Maharaja has, I imagine, from what I can learn on the subject, ordered the discontinuance of these reports, from some notion that they decreased his authority. Should this be his idea, it is a very false one. The Political Agent need have nothing to do with the trial, beyond a report being made to him, immediately on its occurrence, of the crime and afterwards of the finding and sentence. The simple fact of such information having to be furnished would tend greatly to insure justice, and also to abolish the reports of corruption and oppression that are now, not unfrequently, mooted against some of the minor officials in the Maharaja's service.

36. The opium weighing godown established at Oojein has resulted in all the success that was anticipated. The officials of the city, however, have done but little in return for the benefits thus obtained. It has been difficult even to induce them to make a road, which shall be practicable during the rains, between the godown and the residence of the Opuim Agent, although this distance is not much more than a mile.

37. *Holkar's Pergunnahs.*—I fear I must repeat this year what I wrote last year, regarding the discontent the Maharaja's rule is causing in his pergunnahs under this Agency and I suppose elsewhere.

38. The same dissatisfaction appears to me still to exist. His subjects are regularly starved into compliance with his wishes. Such at any rate has been the case with some of the Rampoorah Thakoors, who last year begged of me to save them from the pressure that was being put upon them by the Maharaja.

39. I could only prove one of these Thakoors to be in possession of a guarantee from the British Government, and the Maharaja failing to prove that guarantee to be a forged document, as he hoped to be able to do, was forced to relent in this man's favor. For the others I could do nothing. They had no guarantee from the British Government. In the time of General Malcolm's settlement, they were strong enough to take care of themselves without the assistance of our guarantees.

40. These poor fellows had been months at Indore, hoping that Holkar would be induced at last to give them what they considered their just rights. But they could now afford to remain no longer away from

their homes, and seeing that resistance was of no avail, that the British political authorities could not, and that Holkar would not, listen to their demands, they were persuaded at last to throw themselves on the Maharaja's mercy and trust to his liberality.

41. It was too late then to repent and withdraw. They were rude wild men, but to a certain extent men of honor, and having declared to abide by the Maharaja's decision, the game was, for a time at any rate, out of their hands.

The liberality the Maharaja showed them was to force them to accept the Sirdeshmookee Tax, and I fear even on less favorable terms than it was at first offered them.

Like the young Chief, Chūndrawut of Rampoorā, spoken of by General Daly in his report last year, these men, who had gone out from their homes independent Thakoors, returned to them "Zemindars of Indore."

42. Let it not be forgotten, however, they are men of a proud and warlike spirit, and hitherto have been restrained from asserting their rights solely by their fear of the British Government. If it will not interfere, and this oppression continues, we must not be surprised at these five fellows being some day driven to desperation, and making one bold attempt to re-establish their own independence.

43. *Jowrah*.—As regards the good management, the thorough content that prevails, and the general flourishing condition of this State, it would be hard to speak in too high terms; and for this prosperity, praise is due solely to the admirable administration of Huzrut Noor Khan, the Kamdar.

44. Huzrut Noor Khan was Kamdar of Jowrah for 21 years under the late Nawab Ghose Mahomed Khan. On the death of the Nawab in April 1865, he was appointed by the British Government to manage the State during the minority of the young Nawab Mahomed Ismail, who is not yet quite 16 years of age. This charge could not possibly have been entrusted to a better man. Being a relative and a great personal friend of the late Nawab's, he has the interest and welfare of the old man's son and of the Jowrah State thoroughly at heart. In addition to this, he possesses great intelligence, is of a very energetic character, and is just and honorable in all his actions. With such qualities, he cannot fail to gain the respect and good will of those around him.

45. Ghose Mahomed Khan was always a true and faithful ally of the British Government, deservedly respected by British Officers, fond of their society, and Jowrah was at all times open to them. The same hospitality is still shown at Jowrah to all English travellers. The liberality of the State is great, but a careful and very proper check is kept by the Kamdar over all expenditure, and no reckless extravagance is allowed.

46. When Huzrut Noor Khan was entrusted with the government of this State, it was in debt to the amount of seven lakhs and eighty-four thousand rupees. With the exception of a few thousand rupees, the whole of this debt has now been paid off, and the small sum still remaining will be cleared off before the end of the year.

47. The yearly revenue of Jowrah when he assumed charge was only seven lakhs and twenty-five thousand rupees ; it is now over eight lakhs.

48. Now, it must be borne in mind that this debt, amounting to over one year's revenue, has not been cleared off by a vexatious income-tax, or by any parsimonious conduct on the part of the Kamdar ; neither has the revenue been increased, nearly a lakh of rupees in five years, by oppression or illiberality in the Kamdar's system of revenue administration. This will be proved by the following facts.

49. In the city of Jowrah, nearly two lakhs of rupees have been spent on roads alone, and close upon half a lakh of rupees have been expended on the Mhow and Nusseerabad road.

50. Other great improvements, costing large sums of money, have also seen made in and about the city during the last five years. A strong and handsome stone wall is being built round it. This will be finished in the course of a couple of years, and is estimated to cost two and a half lakhs of rupees. As this wall is being built chiefly at the desire of the Saskars and other wealthy inhabitants of the city, they are paying a share of what it is to cost.

51. A very handsome mausoleum is being built outside the city in memory, and to mark the grave, of the late Nawab. This will be finished by the end of next year, and will cost very little under a lakh of rupees. The whole sum will be paid by the State.

52. A new dāk bungalow for the accommodation of travellers is being built at Jowrah entirely at the expense of the Jowrah State.

53. An excellent dispensary has lately been established in the city at the cost of the State. The Native Doctor in charge is skilful and attentive, and seems to take a great interest in his work. All the accounts and returns connected with this dispensary are carefully kept both in English and Persian.

54. The generosity of the Jowrah State to the famine-stricken Marwarrees, I have referred to in the 3rd paragraph of this report. The permanent abolition of that old but obnoxious tax " Khoont " throughout the Jowrah territory, I have also notified in the 16th paragraph of the report.

55. No less than 250 new wells have been sunk in the Jowrah territory during the last five years, and, consequently, there is now hardly a patch of culturable land that has not been brought under cultivation.

56. As I travelled through the district in March last, not a single complaint or petition of any sort against the Kamdar was made to me. The people all looked happy, well clothed, and well fed. Nothing but contentment prevailed. This same happy state of things seemed to exist in the city also. There the houses are good, the streets well lighted, and, unlike Indore, Augur, and most native towns, the sanitary arrangements are excellent.

57. Great and successful efforts have been made by the Kamdar to encourage education. There are a sufficient number of schools in the city for all, old and young, rich and poor, to learn English, Persian, and Hindee. During my stay at Jowrah, I inspected several of these schools, and was much struck by the intelligence, ability, and zeal displayed by most of the pupils.

58. I take this opportunity of recording my appreciation of the services performed by Mr. Gibbon, the Head School-master at Jowrah. He has held this situation for many years, and has filled the post ably and well.

59. The present Nawab, Mahomed Ismail, and the Kamdar's eldest son, Yar Mahomed Khan, a very promising lad about the Nawab's age, are learning English together under Mr. Gibbon, and are making fair progress. I examined them both when I was at Jowrah, and was much pleased with their knowledge of the English language. Mr. Gibbon has taken great pains with them. I endeavored, and I hope with some effect, to impress upon the young Nawab and his school-fellow the great advantage it would be to them in after life if they studied hard and with a will for the next year or two. They promised me they would do so.

60. I hope that some special notice may be taken of the very excellent work performed by the Kamdar, Huzrut Noor Khan, during his administration of affairs at Jowrah; and I further trust he may be well provided for when relieved of the Kamdarship, on Nawab Mahomed Ismail being considered old enough and able to conduct the government of the country himself. I make this request now, as I fear that before next year's report is sent in, I shall be relieved of the Political Agency of West Malwa.

61. The Telegraph Office at Jowrah, which was built by the State, and opened last year as an experiment, is still kept up, and I hope is likely to pay well in time. At present a portion of the expenses are shared by the State.

62. *Rutlam.*—The report of the Superintendent of Rutlam, Mir Shahamut Ally, contains full particulars of the administration of this State during the past year. Nothing could be more satisfactory than it is, and it enters so fully and clearly into everything connected with the administration that it is unnecessary for me now to write at any length regarding it.

63. When I sent in my annual report last year, a few days after I had assumed charge of the West Malwa Agency, I had not then visited Rutlam, nor was I acquainted personally with Shahamut Ally. I have since had the pleasure of visiting that State, and also of becoming acquainted with the Superintendent.

64. Shahamut Ally's extraordinary talent, his great knowledge of the native character, and his general fitness for the post he holds, are fully told in the report of the Agent Governor General for 1868-69. My testimony to his merits is therefore not required.

65. In a city like Rutlam, which is described by General Daly as having been, when Shahamut Ally assumed charge, "a hotbed of intrigue," and again, "convulsed with dissension and burdened with debts;" in such a state of affairs, it is impossible that any administrator could do his work properly, and at the same time give satisfaction to all. Still more impossible would it be when, as in this case, the administrator is a Mussulman ruling over a Hindu population. It is not to be surprised therefore, when appeals from the orders of the Superintendent's Court to the Court of the Political Agent are allowed, that they should occasionally be lodged. One or two have been made

to me against his decisions, but after having gone very carefully into the cases, I have had to dismiss them, and uphold the opinion of the Superintendent, seeing the justice and impartiality of his decisions.

66. I feel convinced that in all India, no better selection than the present one could have been made for the Superintendentship of Rutlam.

67. The Raja is a very promising and good-looking child, not yet ten years of age. He is a wonderful rider, has a capital seat and hand. I have seldom seen a child of his age ride so well as he does. He is a quick, intelligent little fellow, and is now studying English under his tutor Pundit Pran Kishen. He seems to be making fair progress. Pundit Pran Kishen is a most intelligent man, Nazim of the Adawlut at Rutlam, and his good services in that department are specially brought to notice by the Superintendent.

68. I hope the Superintendent takes too gloomy a view of the harm the boy is likely to come to, by the bad lot of hangers-on he seems to think the young Raja has about him. The Superintendent, with his extraordinary knowledge of the native character, will soon find out who the objectionable ones are, and arrangements, I doubt not, can be made for their dismissal from the Court, though perhaps not without some difficulty. I hope, however, such extreme measures will not be found necessary, as by the tact and able management of the Superintendent, opposition to his wishes, which at first was so strong, is, I think, dying out, and his advice regarding the bringing up of the Raja will, I hope, be attended to without interference on our part. I quite agree with Shahamut Ally in what he writes about the advisability of the establishment of a college for the education of the aristocracy of the country.

69. The Superintendent reports a satisfactory progress in the educational department at Rutlam, especially in the vernacular, and forwards the report of Pundit Amer Nath, who is at the head of this branch. From this report it will be observed that a girls' school has been opened at the village of Dhamnode. At present only six girls attend the school, but the Superintendent is sanguine that the numbers will gradually increase.

70. The Agent Governor General is well aware of the ill-feeling that exists between Rutlam and Koosalghur, and has stated that should it be found necessary to do so, the case will be submitted for the orders of Government.

71. The population of Rutlam continues steadily on the increase. Families driven by the late famines from Rajpootana are only too thankful to settle down in a country where they find everything so prosperous.

72. The finances of Rutlam are in a healthy state. The Superintendent fears there may perhaps be a deficit in the Custom House department next year on account of the falling off in the opium trade; but even this he hopes to be able to make up in other ways, and I doubt not that he will succeed in doing so.

73. "Khoont" dues, as I have before stated (*vide* para. 16 of this report), have been abolished.

74. The Madersa and the Reception Hall, now being constructed, will add much to the beauty and importance of the town.

75. The survey of the jageer lands has been nearly completed, and the Superintendent reports that the work has been done well, and at a smaller cost than the khalsa villages were surveyed last year.

76. The Superintendent's returns of civil and criminal justice, &c., are annexed. They may be considered satisfactory.

77. The sanitary arrangements for Rutlam are perfect. The town is only equalled in cleanliness by Jowrah, and the people at last have commenced to admit and appreciate the advantages of sanitation, seeing how the health of the city has been improved by it.

78. Ranawatjee, the grandmother of the little Raja, proceeded on a pilgrimage to Gya and Jagurnath last winter, and is not expected back at Rutlam till after the rains.

79. The Council at Rutlam still continues to work well.

80. *Seetamow*.—The hampered financial condition of this State I noticed in my report last year.

81. The Government is still well administered by Raja Bhowanee Sing. He does his utmost to carry out the wishes of the British authorities, but he has difficulties to contend with, which no ruler could, under the present circumstances, possibly overcome.

82. It is remarked by the Agent Governor General on my report for 1868-69:—"Probably irrigation would enable the Raja to increase his revenues, and a loan for this purpose would be the best means of relieving him of pressure; with more land under cultivation, the position of Seetamow would improve." I fear more than a loan is required; a great part of the Seetamow country being of such a nature that, even if money were forthcoming, it could not be cultivated.

83. If in addition to a loan, which I hope will be granted, Scindiah cannot be persuaded to forego some of the very heavy tribute (Rs. 55,000 per annum) that this poor little State has to pay him, the condition of Seetamow cannot permanently be improved. A loan will render temporary help, but not more.

84. The annual revenue for the last two years has been but little over a lakh and a half. Of this sum one-half has been paid to Scindiah. Year after year the Political Agent has reported that the State cannot possibly afford, even with the strictest economy, to pay so large a tribute without becoming seriously involved in debt. As, however, I purpose making the embarrassed condition of the Seetamow State the subject of a special report, so soon as I have obtained from the Raja certain information I have applied for, it is unnecessary to go further into the subject now.

85. The Raja, in the early part of this year, was forced to make a pilgrimage to the Ganges, and I am afraid this trip did not cost him less than 20,000 rupees.

86. He is generous without being extravagant, and last year, as in the previous year, was liberal in feeding the Marwarees who went to Seetamow for assistance. This I have before noticed in the 4th paragraph of my report.

87. The jowar and mucca crops were good last season, but both opium and cotton suffered from the rain.

88. *Sillana*.—I am afraid I cannot speak much more favorably of this State now than I did last year. Matters, however, are not worse than they were, and no special acts of violence or mismanagement have been brought to my notice.

89. Since my last report, I have visited Sillana and made the Raja's acquaintance. The city is in a wretched state, dilapidated and deserted, and contrasts very badly with the flourishing towns of Rutlam and Jowrah, between which it is situated.

90. The Raja is not wanting in intelligence. He has been fairly educated, and has good natural abilities, but he will not make use of them. He is only happy in the company of a lot of low-bred sycophants, with whom he can lead a life of debauchery. These parasites keep good men out of his Court, and consequently the administration of Sillana is but poorly looked after.

91. The present Kamdar, Chundun Sing, if he had the thorough support of the Raja, would, I believe, do well; but the late Naib Kamdar, Nuthmul by name, though deposed in 1865 by order of the Political Agent, is still frequently a hanger-on about the Court, and retains, I fear, a good deal of his former power and influence, to the detriment of the State, though declared not to be in office.

92. On my late visit to Sillana I spoke very seriously to the Raja about the impoverished condition of his city and country, for which I told him he was alone to blame, and also for the discontent and ruin his present system of administration was causing. He said he had endeavored to do better, and promised me faithfully he would still further endeavor to mend his ways, and that in future the Political Agent should have no reason for complaint.

93. I also, at the request of his mother, had a conversation with her about her son. She is much distressed at the sad condition the country has fallen into under her son's rule, owing, she knows well, to his neglect and mismanagement of affairs. She thanked me for the advice I had given him.

94. *Jhálrá Pátun*.—I again beg to recommend the Maharajrana of Jháláwár to the favorable consideration of Government. No administration could be better than that now enjoyed in the four pergunnahs of Jhálrá Pátun under this agency, and known as the "Chowmelah." Seth Hurruck Chund is the Maharajrana's "Nazim," or Head Minister, in the Province.

95. Only a few years back, the "Chowmelah" was the most disturbed of the Sondwara Districts, but now, peace and quiet and thorough content prevails there. This, as I last year reported, and as Colonel Hughes reported before me, is entirely due to the exertions and vigorous measures adopted by the Maharajrana Pirthee Sing.

96. The British Government of course has many more powerful allies than the Maharajrana, but I feel convinced it has none more loyal and thoroughly staunch than he is. I would again strongly urge that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General be moved to bestow upon the Maharajrana a Khareeta for his services.

97. *Dewas*.—Of these three outlying pergunnahs of Dewas there is little to notice. Two of them, Ringnode and Goorgoocha, belong to Dada Sahib; and the third, Alote, to Baba Sahib.

98. The Dewas officials are desirous of giving satisfaction, and carry out the wishes of the British authorities on all occasions.

99. *Tonk*.—The pergunnah of Pirawa, which is the only district belonging to Tonk under this agency, now seems more settled and quiet than it was a short time back. It is, however, frequently visited, as a hiding place, by thieves and dacoits, being itself a small spot entirely surrounded by Scindiah's and Holkar's territories.

100. *Punth Piploda*.—In my last report I mentioned that questions had arisen as to the nature of the tenure in which the Punth Piploda villages were held.

101. The case was last year submitted for the orders of Government by the Agent Governor General for Central India, and it has lately been decided so far in favor of the Thakoors that they are to remain in possession of the land and estates. They are to pay regularly into the Indore Treasury the tribute, or rather in this case, the old fixed *allowance*, for the benefits of the Pundits who now must take the name of "Tankadars" instead of "Jagheerdars."

102. It is well that this question has been decided, as while there remained any doubt about it, disputes were continually arising which at times were hard to settle.

MISCELLANEOUS.

103. *Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch*.—The Cantonment Magistrate's returns of civil and criminal justice, registration, &c., are annexed.

104. No appeal from the Cantonment Magistrate's decision has been made to this office during the year under review.

105. In the early part of this year, I held a Court of Sessions at Neemuch. There were then four cases submitted to me for trial.

106. Colonel Dickson, the permanent Cantonment Magistrate of Neemuch, has lately been absent from his post on furlough in England. He returned, however, to Neemuch in January last, and then relieved, Major Currie who had been acting efficiently for him during his absence.

107. Colonel Dickson is a most zealous and able officer.

108. *Justice*.—Civil suits are not instituted in the Political Agent's Court.

109. A statement of the criminal offences brought before the Political Agent during the past year is appended.

110. There were 16 cases of gang robbery reported to have occurred within the limits of the agency in the year under review, 13 of highway robbery; none of *suttie* or *sumadh*, and no attack on the Government mail.

111. The average duration of cases disposed of, though not longer than in previous years, was high. This however was unavoidable, and

the cause of it, viz., the impossibility under the present system to procure the attendance of witnesses without great delay, is fully explained in paragraph 17 of this report.

112. *Military.*—The 15th Bombay Native Infantry is quartered at Mehidpore and Augur, a wing at each station; The head-quarters at Mehidpore.

113. The 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is cantoned at Goona and the 2nd at Augur. Captain Bradford, who has always so ably commanded the 1st Regiment, left it in February last, to the regret of every officer and man, European and Native, in the Regiment, to officiate as Political Agent of Jeypore. The regiment is now being commanded, during Captain Bradford's absence, by Major Hall, 2nd Squadron Officer of the 2nd Regiment.

114. Major James has most efficiently commanded the 2nd Regiment, since the early part of last year, during the absence on furlough of Captain Cunliffe Martin. Major James has also commanded the Brigade, and officiated as Political Agent, West Malwa, on different occasions during my absence from Augur. My thanks are due to him for the assistance he has at all times afforded me.

115. The Central India Horse has lately been inspected, the 1st Regiment by Brigadier General Vaughan, Commanding the Gwalior District, and the 2nd Regiment by Major General Grant, Commanding the Mhow Division of the Army. Both regiments were most favorably reported on by the reviewing officers, and pronounced by them to be in the very highest state of efficiency.

116. *Troops in Native States.*—There have been no changes of the troops belonging to the Native States in the West Malwa Agency since my last report.

117. *Police.*—No Police Force is maintained on British pay in West Malwa. The Police kept up by the Native States is, and I fear always will be, inefficient and bad.

118. *Jail.*—A jail has lately been built at Augur, but no use has yet been made of it, as the establishment sanctioned by Government for the jail is quite insufficient, constructed as the jail is, to secure the safe custody of the prisoners. This has been reported officially to the Agent Governor General.

119. The prisoners are still therefore confined in sheds in a small court-yard in the city, and are guarded by some of Scindiah's men. It is a most unsuitable place for them in every way, but they are, comparatively speaking, safe there, and not likely to escape, which they would do if confined in the new jail with only the present fixed establishment to watch them.

120. *Education.*—As I have before noticed, education is progressing most favorably at Jowrah and Rutlam. Not much can be said in favor of the schools at Seetamow or Sillana. There are small but good schools in the lines of the two regiments of the Central India Horse.

121. The want of a larger and higher order of school than any that now exists at Augur is much felt there.

122. *Public Works.*—A jail, as I have before mentioned, has lately been built at Augur, but no use is yet made of it.

123. A quarter guard for the cavalry at Augur has just been completed.

124. A cavalry hospital was commenced last year, and then the order came directing the immediate stoppage of all public works; consequently the foundation of the hospital only has been built. It was fortunate for the starving poor that this stoppage did not take place until after the rain had fallen.

125. *Communications.*—Jowrah is doing its share of the road which is to connect Mehidpore with the Mhow and Nusseerabad road at Jowrah. I fear, however, that from the Mehidpore side little is being done to the road.

126. The want of roads in West Malwa has been written about year after year, but apparently to no purpose, as the country is still without roads. The troops at Augur and Mehidpore are consequently completely isolated during the rainy season, as the country then becomes a swamp. Both the stations are, during the rains, frequently for days together without a dāk.

127. *Electric Telegraph.*—There are six telegraph offices within the limits of this agency, viz, at Neemuch, Mundisore, Jowrah, Rutlam, Burnugger, and Shajehanpore.

128. With the exception of the office at Neemuch all have been established quite lately. It is early therefore to judge yet how they are likely to answer, but the office at Mundisore promises wonderfully well, the commercial community there being so great and wealthy.

129. An office is, I believe, shortly to be established at Oojein to connect that city with Indore and Bombay. The opium scales at Oojein are a sufficient guarantee for this office to pay well.

130. *Post Office.*—There has been no change in the post offices of this agency.

131. The mail-cart having been taken off the road between Gwalior and Indore, is a cause of complaint and annoyance to all; and many were the murmurs I heard when lately marching on the Trunk Road. The merchants of the cities on and near the road feel it terribly. They employed the mail-cart a good deal in conveying gold and other valuable specie about the country. Now, they very truly say, it is not safe to send such goods by runners in this part of the country. There is also great truth in what they say, that the road will be more unsafe than ever now, as the mail-cart, travelling along it two or three times in the twenty-four hours, and the dāk chowkies at regular intervals every six miles, were all sources of protection to life and property.

132. The officers of the Central India Horse stationed at Goona and Augur also suffer by the removal of the mail-cart, as they now become more isolated than ever. They are now completely cut off from the rest of the world. For the officers at Goona, the nearest point they can find any public conveyance (and then only a mail-cart), is, if they wish to travel north, Gwalior, distant 120 miles from Goona. If they journey south, Indore is the nearest point, distant from Goona 180 miles. For the officers at Augur, their nearest point north is Gwalior, distant 256 miles from Augur, and their nearest point south is Indore, distant 94 miles.

133. *Local Funds*.—The aggregate receipts and disbursements of the Local Funds under the control of the agency are shown in a table annexed.

134. *Hospitals and Dispensaries*.—There are dispensaries at Jowrah, Rutlam, Sillana, Oojein, and Augur. Statistics of these institutions are attached.

135. I wish again to record my appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Dr. Keegan of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse. Were it not for the great interest he takes in his profession, and his kindness in almost daily visiting the dispensary at Augur, which, as I last year remarked, is situated some way from the Cavalry Lines, I fear the dispensary would not be much resorted to either by the people of the city or the district. Now, however, Dr. Keegan, in the most disinterested manner (receiving no remuneration for the same), gives his time and skill to this dispensary. People from the country, hearing of his fame and kindness, come in from a distance to ask advice, and for treatment.

136. I would again urge the advisability of having the dispensary at Augur placed under the charge of the Medical Officer attached to the Cavalry Regiment stationed there.

137. *Settlement of Boundaries*.—The settlement of boundary disputes this year in West Malwa was entrusted to Lieutenant Barr, Officiating 3rd Assistant to the Agent Governor General in Central India. A better selection for the work could not possibly have been made.

138. Lieutenant Barr, in the early part of the year, settled no less than 15 cases, *viz.* :—

3	between Scindiah and Holkar.
4	„ Gwalior and Jhallawar.
7	„ Indore and Tonk.
1	„ Indore and Jhallawar.

139. His decisions were given with great care and judgment, and in most cases to the satisfaction of both disputing parties.

140. No official report has yet been received in this office of any of Lieutenant Barr's decisions having been appealed against by the disputants, but it is rumoured that appeals were lately made against two of the decisions to the Agent Governor General; that in one case Lieutenant Barr's judgment has been upheld, and that the other is still pending.

141. Very great praise is due to Lieutenant Barr for the zeal and ability he displayed in this trying and difficult work. Most of the cases were old disputes of many years' standing. I myself feel deeply indebted to him, as his exertions have had the effect of considerably decreasing the work in this agency. While these cases remained undecided, disputes and quarrels between the different claimants for the land were of frequent occurrence, and gave great trouble to the agency.

142. *Government Stallions*.—I regret that I cannot yet give a favorable report of the stock got by the Government Stallions attached to the Central India Horse.

143. There may perhaps be some slight improvement this year over last, but it is very slight. I cannot induce the zemindars to bring their best mares to be covered by our stallions. As a rule, they send inferior animals that are not worth breeding from.

144. Little or no use has been made of the stallion I sent last year to Rutlam, in the hope that the Rajpoots on the border would bring their mares to be covered by it.

145. West Malwa is evidently not a horse-breeding country, though there is no reason why it should not be.

146. I have lately obtained promises from some zemindars who have good mares that they will, when in season, send them to the Government Stallions to be served; and I shall take good care that these men are occasionally reminded of their promises.

D. M. PROBYN, Colonel,

Political Agent, Western Malwa, and

Commandant, Central India Horse.

AUGUR,)
The 16th June 1870.)

Cholera.—Cholera, so rife throughout the district of Western Malwa during the past year, visited the city of Augur in the middle of the month of July, and terminated on the 5th of September. During this period, out of a population of 5,866, as many as 375 deaths from cholera are reported to have occurred.

On the 6th of June two sepoys of the Bhopal Battalion, who were escorting prisoners from Sehore to Neemuch, were attacked with cholera a few miles outside Augur. They were not permitted to enter cantonments, tents having been pitched for their accommodation at some distance outside the station. On being first seen, they were found to be in the collapse stage of the disease, and both cases ended fatally the same night. Between this date and the middle of July no cases of cholera are reported to have occurred in Augur, although the disease about this time raged with great violence in the city of Oojein. It was now considered expedient to erect on the confines of the cantonment a temporary cholera shed for the treatment of the inhabitants of the military station of Augur who might be attacked with the disease. This shed, which stands on rising ground to the east of the station, the prevailing wind at Augur during the year being westerly, was completed towards the middle of July. It was found impracticable to stop all communication between the city and cantonments so as to ensure anything like a proper system of quarantine. However, the military station remained quite free from the disease until the 5th of August, when a sowar of the 2nd Central India Horse was attacked with cholera whilst doing gnard duty. He was conveyed without delay to the cholera shed where he ultimately recovered. On enquiry it was found that he contracted the disease at a small "outpost" some 10 miles distant from Augur, where he had been the day previous, and where cholera had existed at the time. This was proved by the fact that on the same day, the 5th August, another sowar of the regiment was brought in from the same "outpost" suffering from cholera, and died a few hours after his arrival at Augur. Again, on the

9th of August a sowar of the regiment, stationed at this same outpost was attacked with cholera. He was likewise conveyed to Augur, but unfortunately succumbed to the disease a few hours after his arrival. In addition to these cases, seven more persons residing within cantonments were treated in this shed between the 13th of August and 5th of September, three of whom recovered. Four out of the seven resided in the regimental bazar, and on their manifesting symptoms of cholera were immediately conveyed to the shed, and the huts or houses occupied by them in the bazar were fumigated. In addition to the erection of the cholera shed or hospital, the following sanitary arrangements were adopted in the cantonment during the prevalence of the disease. The regimental lines, quarters, and bazar were kept extremely clean, and all cases of diarrhoea were at once reported. To the east of the cholera shed, and at a considerable distance from it, was dug a pit into which all cholera excreta were deposited, a layer of fresh earth being thrown on top. Carbolic acid was freely sprinkled on the ground-floor of the hospital, and the clothes of all patients attacked with the disease were burned. There were no sanitary precautions of any kind carried out in the native city of Augur during the epidemic, and the native officials seemed unable to enforce the adoption of the most simple rules tending towards the preservation of health. Had the plan of isolating the infected from the non-infected been carried out in the city of Augur, as was done in the cantonments, it is but only reasonable to suppose that the mortality would have been considerably lessened.

Small-pox.—During the year no case of small-pox occurred either in the city of Augur or cantonment.

Vaccination.—Notwithstanding the sad experience of the ravages inflicted by small-pox in the cold season of 1868 and beginning of 1869, the native population of Augur have been extremely loath to avail themselves of the benefits of vaccination. Thirty children only were vaccinated (in the city) during the past cold season. All children living in cantonments, not previously vaccinated, were vaccinated during the past cold season.

D. F. KEEGAN, M. D.,

2nd Central India Horse.

The 14th April 1870.

APPENDIX F.

ABSTRACT TRANSLATION OF AN ANNUAL REPORT SUBMITTED BY THE INSPECTOR OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

The Rutlam Central School consists of four departments, *viz.*, English, Persian, Sanscrit, and Hindee.

ENGLISH.

This department has suffered for want of a good English teacher. Mahadeorow, the late Head Master, who was absent on leave during a great portion of the year, having resigned, Mr. T. Middleton, Head Master of the Muttra Mission School, has been appointed in his stead, and will soon join his appointment at Rutlam. Mir Sujat Ally, who has been appointed 2nd English teacher, looks after the entire department at present with the assistance of one Kunniahlall, a pupil teacher. Mir Sujat Ally is a good disciplinarian, and minor classes do certainly stand in need of a man of his temperament. Baboo Kristnaswamy, Head Clerk of the Superintendent's Office, attends the school for two hours daily, and takes great interest in teaching hand-writing to his pupils.

PERSIAN DEPARTMENT.

This department contains 40 pupils, divided into seven classes, who read Urdoo translation of Elphinstone's History of India, "Unwar Sohailee," and elementary works in Persian and Urdoo. The students of the 1st class acquitted themselves remarkably well at the annual examination, and one of them obtained a scholarship.

SANSKRIT.

About 20 pupils attend this department. Grammar and Poetry form their course of studies. Some of the students passed a creditable examination, though none of them made progress enough to deserve a scholarship this year.

HINDEE.

This department has 104 boys on the general register, who learn reading, writing, and practical arithmetic, and desert us the moment they are in possession of knowledge sufficient to enable them to meddle with the practical parts of life. Some eight boys quitted the school during the year under review in order to begin life either as teachers or traders. Two students obtained scholarships at the annual examination. A teacher of Mathematics is also attached to this department to instruct in the higher branches of science. One of his pupils, a sowar of the Central India Horse, successfully passed the Entrance Examination at the Thomason College, Roorkee. About eight others successfully competed for teachership in the Rutlam village schools, though all of them save one soon after tendered their resignation either on score of ill health or smallness of pay.

The separate remarks on each department speak for themselves, and avoid the necessity of making special mention of the names of those

teachers who discharge their duties with indefatigable zeal and industry. About 2,455 boys received their education in the vernacular department alone during the year under notice; the average monthly attendance being about 103. Major C. James, Officiating Political Agent, Western Malwa, who visited the school, expressed himself satisfied with the state of the vernacular department.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

There are in the town about 10 private schools containing 208 boys, who are examined by the Inspector, Pundit Amurnath, who highly admires the system of practical education pursued in those seminaries of practical learning. These schools succeed in turning out no less than 30 pupils every year as would-be traders, and are very popular. In the words of the "educational department," the administrators of our little principality would have been bothered with applications for appointments had the Durbar Civil Service been subject to the same law which assumes competitive examination as the sole test of ability. The visit of the Inspector to the private schools in the town by order of the Superintendent has pleased and encouraged the people, though teachers in private schools cannot yet believe that the visit in question was quite disinterested. One of them carried his folly so far as to express his inability to reconcile himself to the idea of allowing his pupils to be examined by one who had no concern with them either officially or privately. Prizes which will soon be awarded to some of the advanced pupils in these schools will remove all doubts and suspicions in course of time, and these very teachers may one day take a pride in vying with each other in preparing boys to pass Entrance Examination at the Durbar College at Rutlam preparatory to their aspiring for academical honors in an University.

Special mention ought to be made of one Beasjee, who takes great interest in training apprentices for the mercantile community. Boys who have finished their course of studies elsewhere generally resort to Beasjee who maintains a school at his own expense. Some private teachers in the town, however, complain that the fruit of their labor is enjoyed in a great measure by the interloper (Beasjee) who takes the entire credit of their tuition by teaching some practical method of book-keeping, &c., which the pupils would never have been able to understand had they not been first grounded in the rudiments of arithmetic, &c., in their several schools. The efforts of Beasjee are at all events gratuitous, and he well deserves the gratitude of the mercantile public for his sympathy with their offspring. He once gave up the service of a seet who had asked him to give up teaching in order to devote his attention exclusively to mercantile affairs. He is a goomastah by profession and very popular with his pupils.

There are two schools in the town which may be mentioned in connection with the private schools, although their teachers are paid from the educational fund. One of them is situated within the palace of His Highness where the children of domestic State servants are trained to prepare themselves to live by their own labor, and not to depend on the State by the right of dependance. A man well versed in the duties of servants is required to give practical training to the would-be valets of His Highness the Raja Sahib, or his nobles, or his subjects. The

other is situated in Seeraneepoora on the skirts of the town, where a Moolla gives the requisite instruction to the children of Seeranees, who generally resort to that place. There are some other four or five schools in which instruction is imparted in Sanscrit, Magadah, and Mahratta; but as the number of pupils attending these schools is very small, the instruction imparted there being rather of a religious character, no further mention of them need be made in a report which relates to secular education only.

VILLAGE SCHOOLS.

The village schools, which were established a little before the beginning of the year under notice, were visited by the Inspector of the educational department in February last; about 228 pupils stand on the general register, and hopes are entertained of better results as time advances. Three students finished their education during the year, and are now engaged in trade. The cost of education per boy, including the pay of the teacher, has been about Rs. 5-3-10. What is most hopeful to observe is the most regular attendance of six Mahajun girls at the school in Dhamnode, the teacher of which place has discharged his somewhat delicate duties to the satisfaction of his superiors as well as villagers, and has been strongly recommended for an increase in his salary which he rightly deserves. Efforts will now be directed towards training some two or three female teachers of tolerably respectable position in society in order to facilitate the entrance education into the precincts of zenana.

The simple inhabitants of the district, however, look with distrust on the machinery of education which has been now set agoing. The Head of the educational department has done all he can to remove all doubts and suspicions from the minds of the simple people. Occasional encouragement on the part of the State and constant attention on the part of the Head of the State will do the needful. The organization of a female class was at first pronounced not feasible by some thinkers at Rutlam, but the urbane straightforwardness with which the scheme was unfolded to the people in the district bore down all opposition, and our educational department fully succeeds in carrying out the wishes of their Superintendent, whose love of knowledge has become proverbial in the streets of Rutlam as well as in the rural conversation of the village peasantry.

No. 54 of 1870.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE RUTLAM STATE FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

The following report contains a brief review on the administration of the Rutlam State for the past year.

2. *Population.*—The increase in the population of the town has been nearly as satisfactory as in the preceding year. The number of new houses built during the year is 227, and that of new settlers 554 souls, besides 61 settled in the district, *viz.*, 41 agriculturists and 21 non-agriculturists.

3. The number of births is 326, and of marriage 415. The mortuary return shows that there were 1,292 deaths throughout the district, the death-rate being 13 per thousand. It is more than

in the preceding year. This sad difference, however, was not owing to any neglect in the sanitary condition of the town or the district. On the contrary, it has been incessantly improving. It resulted actually from a great influx of the famine-stricken "Marwarees" who died in numbers almost every day.

4. The number of patients treated in the dispensaries was altogether 12,278, and that of vaccination 419.

5. A census of the town population was taken in 1865. In round numbers it amounted to 40,000 souls. Another census was taken this year. A total increase of nearly 5,000 souls in the interval is shown, being now 45,162 souls classified in 58 professions, domestic, commercial, and industrial. A separate list of the population is added to the appendices.

6. At the first census more than a thousand houses were found in a ruined condition, being deserted long ago. Most of them have been re-built, and many new ones added. The number of houses was then about 10,000. It has risen to 11,224. A new street named Manuk-choke has but only lately been opened up. The labor and materials have in fact become very expensive. Had they, nevertheless, been available, many more houses, I am sure, may have been built. The result on the whole is favorable.

	Houses.	Inhabitants.
Town ...	11,224	45,162
District ...	11,860	60,455
TOTAL ...	23,074	95,617

7. The total enumeration of the people in the town and the district, as given by the census, is noted in the margin. The rural population consists of 26,194 agriculturists and 24,261 non-agriculturists.

8. *Civil Justice.*—The number of cases filed in 1869-70 in the Civil Courts was altogether as marginally noticed. Of the cases decided 846 paid fee, and 26 were decided without fee, besides 925 privately settled by the Meer Mohullas not included in the above statement.

Suits remaining undisposed of at the end of 1868-69.	Filed in 1869-70.	Decided.	Pending.
131	925	872	183

9. The appendices A and B give the statistics under this head. It will be observed that the value of the property contested for was S. S. Rs. 1,26,068-4-6, and the average cost of conduct was S. S. Rs. 11,818-11-3.

10. The conduct of the vakeels has not generally given satisfaction. At the repeated and particular recommendation of the Town Panchayet as well as of the Adalwut, their fee, therefore, has been reduced to one-half, with a view to discourage the mediation of their agency, and to encourage the conduct of suits by the suitors themselves personally. It is believed this arrangement will check intrigues on one hand, and may facilitate the rapid progress of the civil work on the other. Practical experience alone, however, will prove the desired result expected from this reform.

11. The number of appeals from the decisions of the Subordinate Courts to that of the Superintendent of Rutlam, including the balance of previous year, viz., 53, was 137; 83 of them were settled, viz., 48 decisions were confirmed, 31 revised and 4 rejected, and 54 remained pending at the close of the official year 1869-70.

12. I am glad to remark that the Adawlut continues to give general satisfaction under the upright conduct of the present Nazim Pundit Pran Kishen. Its popularity has in fact increased since he has assumed charge of this department, and he therefore justly deserves due credit for this favorable change.

13. *Criminal Justice*.—There were 212 occurrences of petty thefts, consisting of the loss of property valuing at S. S. Rs. 17,073, besides 169 head of cattle. It includes 61 cases of preceding year which remained undetected at the close of 1868-69; 117 thefts were traced, and property to the value of S. S. Rs. 6,583, besides 88 head of cattle, was recovered; 43 remained undetected of the value of Rs. 4,416, and 52 head of cattle, and 52 were discharged as not proved.

Fined.	Imprisoned by order of Magistrate and under.	Flogged.	Fined.	Outlawed.	Dismissed.	Remaining pending.
1,261	32	6	420	5	153	50

14. The Appendix D contains the description of the various punishments that were inflicted as per abstract noted in margin. Forty cases remained pending at the close of 1868-69. They are included in this statement.

15. *Police*.—There is nothing worthy of notice under this head. The police continues to give satisfaction. No alteration in its strength or cost was made this year.

16. *Jail*.—The Appendix C explains the statistics for past year. The number of prisoners remaining in jail on 31st March 1869 was 49, and 100 were admitted during the year. Of these 16 were transferred, 63 discharged, and 69 remaining in jail on the 31st March 1870. The daily average number of prisoners was 33, and the annual average cost of each prisoner is Rs. 114, including food, clothing, contingent charges, and establishment.

17. Several of the prisoners continue to attend the School of Industry, and can work without the help of a teacher.

18. *Land Revenue*.—The rains commenced rather late. There was in fact very little fall of rain in June and July, and much distress was, therefore, felt in consequence by the cattle. The showers in August and September, however, made up the deficit. The total fall being 31 inches 61 cents exceeded the usual average.

19. The crops on the whole throughout the year were very good.

	1868-69.	1869-70.
	S. S. Rs.	S. S. Rs.
Wheat per mance ...	26 4	21 8
Mucca " ...	21 8	12 8
Jowaree " ...	21 12	12 12

The chief articles used in food are, wheat, jowaree, and mucca. The two latter are chiefly consumed by the poorer classes, and the rates quoted in margin show the great difference in their prices compared with the preceding year. The cost of food used by those classes is, therefore, very favorable.

able. Wheat, which is consumed by rich people, still maintains its high rate for want of full supply required for being laid up for the future. Another good season, it is hoped, will also proportionally bring it down to the level of other commodities.

20. The completion of the settlement of the khalsa villages and the commencement of the surveying of the jagher lands was reported last year. This year the settlement of these lands also is nearly completed. The result is as follows.

21. The total area is 6,09,221 beegahs, or 489 square miles, and

No. of mouzas surveyed.	Area in square miles.	Total cost.	Rate per square mile.	Period in which surveyed and assessed.
61	489	S. S. Rs. 9,933	20-5	25 months.

up to this time costing altogether nearly S. S. Rs. 9,933, as per margin. The irrigated area is made up of 8,580 beegahs 16 biswas. The statement which follows gives the particulars.

Irrigated.	Not Irrigated.	Culturable	Unculturable.	Beer.	Dharmada and Chakree.	Resumed.	Total area.
8,580-8	89,460-3	1,07,503-11	3,08,915-15	66,534-12	28,024-11	..	6,09,221-18

22. The same system which was followed in surveying and settling the khalsa villages has been adopted in the jagher lands. The land was taxed chiefly in kind, and now, as in the khalsa villages, the payment in cash has been adopted on a moderate scale, but somewhat higher than the other, because already higher rates existed and varied in accordance with the quality of land.

23. The average rate on irrigated land is fixed at S. S. Rs. 17-13-9, and on non-irrigated Rs. 2-6-6, and on both Rs. 3-12-3 per beegah; on total area cultivated and culturable, it is not higher than 1-7-3, and on non-irrigated and culturable only annas 13-6.

24. The present settled jumma is as follows :—

Old Jumma.	SETTLED JUMMA.			GRAND TOTAL.
	Land Revenue.	Sewne Jumma.	Road Tax.	
1,88,221	3,78,534	15,380	8,988	4,02,902

25. It will be observed that the original jumma of these lands was said to be S. S. Rs. 1,88,221. The settled jumma is S. S. Rs. 4,03,619, showing an increase of S. S. Rs. 2,15,398, or 114-5-6 per cent. This evidently seems to be an extraordinary increase; but referring to the rates of taxation that have been adopted, it does not appear to have been caused from any unreasonable irregularity in the assessment.

26. The real cause is that, from selfish motives, with a view to keep the State in darkness, the jageerdars, it is believed, have intentionally been concealing their real income. The present settlement has exposed the imposition. Hence the increase looks extraordinary. The

old jumma was really much higher than it was stated to be. The following is the list of jageerdars :—

Names of Estates.	Old Jumma.	Tanka paid to the State.	No of Villages.	Amount of settled Jumma.	TOTAL.
<i>Bara or principal Umraos.</i>	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Puncheir	28,103	11,430	7	56,449	
Namlee	24,401	5,281	4	44,865	
Sarwun	18,000	6,840	5	40,930	
Amleila	16,960	5,523	4	40,279	
Jhurwassa	5,550	1,091	2	13,949	
Sheogurh	6,061	2,182	2	14,613	
<i>Petty Thakoors.</i>					
Palans	1,000	815	2	1,787	
Bibrode	2,750	1,444	1	6,828	
Sukrawda	800	...	1	1,567	
Chowranee	840	310	1	2,115	
Lochee Tara	500	...	1	1,342	
Borda	450	82	1	1,691	
Alnia	700	85	1	1,608	
Jhur	1,000	400	1	2,795	
Soorjapore	750	...	1	2,613	
Bhatee Baroda	1,500	814	1	6,065	
Sundla	1,700	903	1	3,827	
Kanurwasa	2,500	1,054	1	6,412	
Budchapra	700	253	1	2,520	
Jeloud	2,197	625	1	3,227	
Loneira	2,801	1,412	1	3,998	
Saronee	1,080	192	1	2,943	
Taujpoora	1,000	375	1	1,548	
Raujpoora	775	91	1	1,280	
Ruchlana	1,200	729	1	3,422	
Kharee	100	...	1	823	
Sootraty	1,900	775	1	3,875	
Pepul Koonta	4,251	3,143	1	11,181	
Amleitee	500	115	1	2,315	
Basinrah	2,500	1,000	1	3,427	
Ajullah	1,500	900	1	5,549	
Hursora	900	245	1	2,540	
Beirda	900	522	1	599	
Ghora Kheira	500	...	1	1,384	
Esur Thonee	5,300	1,449	1	8,502	
Bajora ... ..	.....	...	...	7,126	3,16,041
<i>Ladies of the house-hold.*</i>					
Ranawutjee	12,801	...	...	24,591	
Bara Bhutyaneer	10,180	...	...	19,588	
Chota Bhutyaneer	5,724	...	...	11,453	
Sesoudneejee	6,765	...	...	15,511	
Suktawubjee	9,182	...	...	15,718	
TOTAL ... ..	...	...	...	.....	86,861
					4,02,902

Number of Houses, Pacea	126
" " Kutcha	7,468
<i>Inhabitants.</i>	
Agriculturists	11,834
Non-Agriculturists	16,881
Ploughs	28,715
Cattle, Agricultural	3,070
" Milk	9,187
" Burden	19,034
Wells, for irrigation	2,147
" " drinking	878
Tanks	87
Arms of all description	965
Trees belonging to Ryots	46
" " Estates	7,124
	13,123
	62,442
	64,565

27. The result of the census of the jageer villages is noted in margin.

28. The settlement of the whole district being nearly completed, a review of the whole in one view is desirable; but as a portion of the Bajna Tuppa remains yet unfinished, it cannot satisfactorily be done till next year, but I may be per-

mitted to show in round figures the full area and the income with a view to have an idea of the geographical condition and the land revenue capacities of the State of Rutlam and of its dependencies. This however does not include the Tuppa of Kheira held in jageer by the Rao of Koosulgurh, and without it the map of the Rutlam territory cannot be complete.

Area in square miles	778
Population	95,617
Land Revenue	Rs. 8,27,105
<i>Deduct—</i>	
Jageer lands	Rs. 4,03,621
Dhurmada and Chakree	1,37,199
	<u>5,40,820</u>
Net receipts from the Khalsa or crown lands	2,86,585
Add receipts from other sources	2,83,436
Total net receipts of the State	<u>5,70,021</u>

or, including jageer and dhurmada lands, exclusive of the tanka paid to the State, which is calculated in the State receipts, the State is worth S. S. Rs. 10,58,841.

29. *Customs.*—Opium trade of this market, I am sorry to say, is likely to suffer, owing to two new scales having been established at Oodeypoor and Oojein. Very little of the drug imported from Scindiah's Malwa districts and Meywar is likely to make its way to this place. Compulsory measures are said to have been adopted by those States to prevent exportation of opium from their territories. A deficit of about one-fifth in the usual number of chests manufactured here is apprehended in consequence. It will subject the customs revenue to a loss of nearly Rs. 10,000, not to mention the private direct and indirect loss, as much in this country in mercantile transactions depends on the prosperity of opium trade, because in its train it attracts most other branches of commerce, and finds employment for several classes in many ways. Trade cannot permanently tolerate compulsion, and no party for his own sake ought by any selfish motive permitted to choke its free course.

30. Last year, on the 31st of May, the income from the customs duties was S. S. Rs. 1,33,207. This year it does not rise higher than Rs. 1,24,201, showing a difference of Rs. 9,006. The supply of cheek

at the same time was 8,125 maunds. This year it is 6,685. These figures speak for themselves.

31. The abolition of the Khoont dues has been fully carried out throughout the territory from the beginning of the State official year. The result has been generally very satisfactory, and has encouraged the trade in transit, but the measure will be incomplete until it is carried out throughout the other adjoining States, and may be looked upon with jealousy by the Thakoors of Rutlam who may feel that when they have given up their own old rights, their brethren in other States are still allowed to enjoy them fully.

32. The abolition of these dues will cause a loss of about Rs. 12,000 to the revenue of the State, but it may be greatly made up by the income of a new Dullacee tax lately introduced in the town with the full consent of the merchants.

33. *Education.*—The Superintendent has the gratification to notice a satisfactory progress in this department, especially in the vernacular. This branch, which actually forms the chief part, is under the direct management of an Inspector, Pundit Amernath. His able report fully explains the particulars connected therewith. An abstract translation of it in English is annexed for ready reference.

34. The annual examination of the Central School was held in October last, when many of the boys acquitted themselves creditably, and suitable prizes were awarded to the most advanced.

35. The village schools opened last year were inspected and examined by the Inspector only lately, and so were the private schools in the town.

36. The number of boys who regularly attend and receive in-

	English.	Hindi and Sanskrit.	Persian and Gordoo
Central School ..	20	122	40
Village schools ...	..	228	...
Private schools ...	..	335	...

structions in the several schools are as noted in margin. There are altogether 13 village and 14 private schools besides the Central School. The schools maintained by the Bohras, and in which religious instruction only is imparted, are not included.

37. The most prominent feature of the report is the opening of a girls' school in the village of Dhamnode, for which its inhabitants deserve much credit. Just now only six girls attend, but it is hoped their example may gradually be followed by many others. A good beginning, however, is made in the cause of female education.

38. A school has also been opened in the palace for the instruction of the children of the domestic servants, with a view to make them not only useful servants, but to make them independent in life if they choose. The school is yet attended by boys, and their example, it is hoped, may be soon followed by the girls. Having very little means of subsistence, they are promised a small pocket money.

39. *Public Works.*—During the year under review one new tank was dug and constructed, and two repaired. At the same time five new

wells were rebuilt and three repaired on the part of the State, and two wells dug by cultivators. Two dharumsallas for the accommodation of travellers have likewise been constructed during the year. One is on the Mhow and Neemuch road.

40. The Madersa building and the construction of the reception hall for the Chief have made some further progress, but the former from want of materials will not, I fear, be completed this year as was expected.

41. *Roads and Bridges.*—During the past year seven small bridges and drains were constructed. At the same time 6,07,281 cubic feet of road was metalled and 3,27,867 feet of dry weather road was made. The cost of these works, entirely provided from the municipal funds, was S. S. Rs. 13,168-15.

42. *Sanitary Reforms.*—The general sanitary condition of the town is agreeable. No complaint has been heard of against the public health either from the city or the district. The conduct of the Meer Mohallas who are directly responsible for the management of the municipal affairs continues to give satisfaction.

43. *Finance.*—There is nothing remarkable under this head worthy of notice. The financial condition is good. A deficit, however, is expected, as already noticed, in the Custom House Department, but this may be recompensed by improvements in other sources. The actual receipts for 1868-69 were Rs. 5,70,021, and for the current year have been estimated at Rs. 5,82,942. On the whole, the prospect of the progressive condition of the revenue and expenditure is favorable. The debt has been reduced to Rs. 2,85,294, the revenue steadily rising, and the trade with the exception of opium increasing.

44. *Agriculture.*—During the year the Hingunghat seed of cotton was distributed in four other villages. It was sown in 43 beegahs of black soil. It yielded altogether 5,920lbs., namely, 1,520 clean cotton, and 4,400lbs. seed, or per beegah 137lbs. of uncleaned cotton. The result is more favorable than last year when the yield per beegah did not exceed 109lbs.

45. This seed is now much in favor, and as it increases in quantity the area of cultivation will in proportion be yearly extended.

46. During the last season 557 trees, viz., 274 mangoes and 283 miscellaneous trees, were planted on the road sides. At the same time 98 beegahs of aran or irrigated land and 300 maul was brought under cultivation in the district.

47. A Persian wheel on a new scale is being prepared and will be tried on a well in the State garden. If successful and can irrigate a larger quantity of land than a "charus," at present in use, and at a cheaper rate, its adoption by the cultivators will be encouraged.

48. The usual annual agricultural show was held in October last. Its popularity is on the increase and is attended with the desired result.

49. *Survey.*—In last year's report it was noticed that the survey of the jageer villages was commenced. I have now the gratification to state that it has been nearly completed. The result has been detailed under the head "Land Revenue." The work done has been cheaper than in the Khalsa Department, the establishment being ready trained.

The cost is Rs. 20-5 per square mile, while in the latter it rose so high as Rs. 125-8-8. The records of the jageer villages, however, remain yet to be made fair, and will, therefore, entail some further expenditure. Nevertheless the total cost may be, it is believed, much lower than the other. The services of the whole establishment being no longer required, they will be mostly dispensed with from the beginning of the State official year. Only such portion of it may be retained as is absolutely necessary to bring up the unfinished work.

50. *Political*.—The difference between the Rutlam State and Koosulgurh noticed in my last year's report, continues unadjusted. The hostile feeling on both sides is on the increase, and may become productive of consequences which may prove mischievous to the interests of both parties, unless suppressed by a timely interference on the part of the paramount authorities.

51. The Raja has commenced and made some progress in his English studies under the tuition of Pundit Prankishen, his preceptor. He is now nine years and some months old, and is rapidly approaching that delicate period of life when he may be either hopelessly spoiled, or put in the right train to be duly qualified for the responsible post he is destined to occupy on attaining his majority. This is indeed the most difficult duty to be performed. Just now he is surrounded by parasites and hangers-on, whose chief pride consists in keeping him in good humour by whatever means it can be done, totally disregarding the mischievous consequences resulting therefrom both to himself and to the public and private interests of which he is to become the sole absolute lord and disposer. To clear the social atmosphere of the influence of its baneful surroundings, and to secure a proper training which may benefit a chief for his post, his separation from his court and base flatterers, I presume, is absolutely necessary. With the same view the establishment of a college (which we are glad to hear is already in contemplation), intended exclusively for the education of the aristocracy of the country, is a desideratum which ought no longer to be avoided if their own and their people's true interests are really to be served, whatever may be the expense and local prejudices, because there is none which cannot be overcome. No man, much less a ruler, however naturally qualified or disposed, can do much good without a proper training, and without a practical experience of the political and social world. Indeed it is a subject of vast importance, and deserves a ready and attentive consideration on the part of those who have the power to do it full justice.

52. The code of civil law alluded to in last year's report has been compiled. A part of it connected with mercantile transactions has already been published, and acted upon regularly in all such matters. The other part is now under the consideration of the town punchayet, and being reduced to shape. It will not, it is hoped, be long before it is also published and adopted throughout this district.

53. In conclusion, I have the pleasure to observe that the harmonious action of the regency continues undisturbed. Two of the members, Thakoor Tukht Sing and the Jhurwasa Chief, have been absent for some months past with Ranawutjee, who in December last proceeded on a pilgrimage to Gya and Jagurnath, and may not be back till after the rains.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BHOPAWUR AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1869-70,
BY CAPTAIN T. CADELL, V. C., OFFICIATING BHEEL AGENT.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The principal events of the year were the dangerous illness of His Highness the Raja of Dhar, at one period of which his life was despaired of; the deposition of the Maharana Gungadeojee of Ali Rajpore, and placing his State under British management; the death of Thakoor Bhugwunt Sing, Mundolee of Bukhtgurrh, and his estate being placed under the supervision of this office; the execution of the Thakoorani Sooruj Bae and three of her accomplices in the murder of the elder Rani, Purtab Bae, who was managing the petty state of Mutwarh during the minority of her son.

2. Captain Bannerman having proceeded on furlough, I assumed charge of the Agency shortly before the commencement of the year, and a few days after its expiry having been transferred to a higher appointment, was relieved by Major W. Kincaid.

3. The peace of the district has been undisturbed, the general health of the population has been good, and the crops were fully up to the average.

CHAPTER II.

CONDITION OF THE NATIVE STATES.

4. *Dhar*.—The character of the Chief of Dhar has been reported year after year by Captain Bannerman and other officers, and it has undergone no change.

The difficulties in obtaining justice which have long been experienced by his subjects, owing to his naturally indolent and facile disposition and to his allowing himself to be guided in every matter by unworthy and under-educated favorites, have been much increased during the year under review by the long and severe illness of His Highness.

If left to himself or in the hands of good men, the Chief would be a negatively good ruler, but his present advisers commit much oppression in his name. I regret to have observed on his part a disposition to treat with suspicion and disfavor any of his officials who show a desire to be on friendly terms with the Political Officer. Most of his best officials have been dismissed, and I fear that the few that are left will soon have to leave also.

His Highness is, I fear, both mentally and physically unfitted ever to become a good ruler, and most unfortunately he has a deep seated conviction that he would become a nonentity if he were to appoint a really good Dewan. He cannot realize the fact that his present favorites have usurped at least as much power as a good Dewan would exercise.

It is painful to me to write thus regarding a chief with whom I am on friendly and intimate terms, and who is naturally of a very sweet and amiable disposition.

5. During the year His Highness gave Rs. 8,000 to the Rajpootana famine relief fund, and Rs. 12,000 for the endowment and building of a leper hospital at Dhar.

6. *Schools.*—His Highness takes a considerable interest in the schools. The head school at Dhar is fairly conducted and is attended by 270 scholars, 30 of whom are learning English. There are four district schools attended by 220 scholars.

The annual cost of the educational establishment is only Rs. 3,398, and considering the prosperous condition of the finances of the State, an expenditure of double that sum might fairly be expected.

7. *Revenue.*—During the year under review the ordinary income amounted to Rs. 6,00,076, the ordinary expenditure being Rs. 5,04,366, leaving a surplus of Rs. 95,710.

8. At the end of the year there was a balance of Rs. 7,22,005, of which Rs. 4,01,400 are invested in Government securities.

9. The income was greatly increased by the produce of the duties levied on the large quantities of grain exported by the Dhar State to Rajpootana.

BUKHTGURH.

10. One of the principal Thakoors of the Dhar State, who holds a guarantee from our Government, is the Mundolee of Bukhtgurh. On his death in July his widow adopted Pertab Sing, a boy of about ten years of age, and the adoption was confirmed by the Dhar Durbar and also by the British Government.

11. The young Thakoor is an intelligent lad and may turn out well, if brought up in a proper school and kept away from the temptations to which a youth in his position is exposed at his home.

12. The management of the State during the minority was, at the request of the late Thakoor, committed to his widow and two Kamdars, under the supervision of this office.

13. When I visited Bukhtgurh during my tour, I found the finances in great confusion, and a dishonest Kamdar, who was subsequently dismissed at the request of the Thakoorani, made matters worse by producing cooked accounts over and over again and thereby giving me an immense deal of labor before I got at the root of them.

14. I found that the expenditure exceeded the income, not so much from extravagance as from bad management. As usual, the number of officials, servants and hangers-on was great, and their pay quite inadequate for their support. By reducing their numbers and raising the pay of those who were retained, and by instituting a proper system of keeping accounts and checking expenditure, coupled with a few other reforms which it was necessary to introduce, I have placed the affairs on a satisfactory footing.

15. It is unnecessary to enter into the accounts of the year under review, as they contain so many exceptional items, that, unless they were explained in great detail, they would not give a fair idea of the condition of the estate.		
	Rs.	
Cash Balance on 1st April 1870	...	7,814
Estimated receipts during 1870-71	...	57,840
		<hr/>
<i>Expenditure.</i>	Rs.	65,654
Ordinary	...	43,618
Liquidation of debts	...	10,000
Nuzrana, &c.	...	7,000
		<hr/>
		60,618
Cash Balance	...	5,036
		<hr/>
The abstract of the budget estimate for the current year entered in the margin, will give a clearer impression of it.		

16. In the ordinary expenditure is included Rs. 5,544 on account of fixed instalments in payment of debts amounting Rs. 33,622, which, as they bear no interest, will be cleared off at this rate in six years.

17. The miscellaneous debts amount to Rs. 21,646, towards the liquidation of which Rs. 10,000 has been allotted out of the current year's revenue.

18. Ample provision has been made for the wants of the young Thakoor and his mother, and the "Oomraos" who live in the house as gentlemen attendants are retained on the same footing and allowances as before.

19. Not a single outsider has been introduced by me into the establishment by which the estate will be managed.

20. The finances of the estate may now be considered in a satisfactory condition, and there will soon be a surplus revenue to lay out in the construction of roads, tanks, wells, and other public works. Hitherto nothing has been done for the estate, although the late Thakoor had rather a good reputation as a landlord. It has not yet been my good fortune to meet an Indian landowner who understood the maxim that property has its duties as well as its rights.

21. *Guaranteed Thakoors.*—The other large Thakoors in the Dhar State have been quarrelling with the Durbar as usual. Their most pressing grievances were the imposition by the Durbar of a "bundee" or prohibitive export duty on their grain, and interference in civil and criminal cases connected with their estates.

22. A feeling of antipathy exists between these Rajpoot proprietors and the Mahratta Chief and his Durbar. There are faults on both sides, and it is impossible to tell which is most to blame.

JABBOOAH.

23. The Raja of Jabbooah, although indolent and far from clever, is a well meaning, well behaved young man. He has almost entirely given up the habit of eating opium to which he was formerly addicted, and has become very particular about religious observances.

Unfortunately he has about him a number of Rajpoots from other States, none from his own, who do nothing and cost much. They are lazy, ignorant men, and their influence counteracts, to a considerable extent, that exercised over His Highness by the able Dewan, Jowalla Pershad. Withopt him the State would soon get into difficulties. He

has great difficulty in making the income cover the expenditure, and there is no surplus to expend on public works.

24. During my visit to the remote parts of the State, I was much struck with the destitute condition of the Bheels. Nothing has ever been done for them, and they are hopelessly in debt to the money-lenders. They have nothing of their own. Even their plough bullocks are hired, two years' hire covering the value of the bullock, and the bullock never becoming the property of the wretched Bheel. The rents are collected three or four months before the crops are ripe. The money required is advanced by the buniahs who charge 25 per cent. for the three months' accommodation. As soon as the crops are ready, they are seized by the buniah, and the Bheel becomes dependent on him for food, clothes, tobacco, and all his other wants.

There are no putwarries to check the buniah's accounts.

Only a little firmness on the part of the Raja and his minister is required to ameliorate the condition of these miserable people by instituting a system somewhat similar to that recently introduced into the Ali Rajpore State.

At present the money-lenders are the great power in Jabbooah, and the people talk of it as the "Buniah-ka-raj."

25. Considering the impoverished state of the Bheels, it is	remarkable how little crime there is among
Murder 6 Cases.	them. The heinous offences reported during
Robbery 4 "	the year are entered in the margin. It is
Raids committed by	to be borne in mind, however, that but a
the Khooshalgurh	small proportion of the crimes committed
Bheels 4 "	in a wild district like this are brought to notice.

26. In two of the six cases of murder old women were killed on suspicion of their being witches. I issued very strong proclamations on this subject, and my efforts to put down this crime were heartily supported by the Durbar.

27. The Bheels of the contiguous States of Banswarra and Khooshalgurh commit frequent ravages on the villages of Jabbooah. The Khooshalgurh Chief and his officials are utterly shameless in their repudiation of charges of cattle-lifting which are clearly brought home to their people, and the universal impression is that they share in the plunder.

By a mere chance, when I was going through the wildest part of the State, I obtained conclusive proof of two gross cases against Khooshalgurh. I forwarded my proceedings to the Political Agent, Meywar, who directed Khooshalgurh to pay up the value of the plundered property. This order had not been attended to when I left the district four months afterwards.

28. The Chief of Jabbooah being a Rajpoot, there is not the same bitterness of feeling between him and his Thakoors, as in the Dhar and Indore States, but there is much jealousy and no cordiality. I believe that in this instance the Thakoors are more to blame than the Durbar. They are impatient of any exercise of authority over them, and obey

orders with delay and reluctance. The estimated income of their properties is Rs. 1,00,500, almost identical with the income of the Durbar.

29. The revenue of Inam and rent-free villages exceeds Rs. 40,000, of which Rs. 26,000 are held by the Ranis.

	Rs.	30. The revenue of the State is about
Durbar expenses ...	53,800	Rs. 1,00,000 and the estimated expenditure at Rs. 97,065, the principal items
Office and Police establishment ...	34,000	of which are shown in the margin. The
Contribution to Malwa Bheel Corps ...	1,875	actual expenditure is a little in excess
Miscellaneous ...	7,390	of this sum. It will be observed that the
TOTAL ...	97,065	Durbar expenses amount to more than half
		the income.

31. *Dispensary*.—The dispensary, which is under the supervision of Dr. Campbell, cost Rs. 1,054 during the year, and was attended by 1,916 patients. The Native Doctor is a good man and the people have considerable confidence in him.

32. *Schools*.—Five schools were started during the preceding year, and there are now 130 boys on the rolls. A better class of masters on higher pay must be obtained before any success can be expected.

TANDLAH PITLAWUD.

33. *Holkar and Jabbooah*.—Captain Bannerman in the last report spoke of the disputes between Holkar and Jabbooah regarding the customs dues being as rife as ever. They have increased in virulence during the year under report, as Holkar will not give an account of his collections for the last three years, although Jabbooah is entitled to a fourth share of them.

34. The possession by Holkar of a large share of the Tandlah Pitlawud Pergunnah is a constant thorn in the side of Jabbooah. Bitter enmity exists between the two States, and as it frequently happens that one-half of a village belongs to the one and the other half to the other, the disputes are never ceasing.

The total income which the former derives from his possession is Government Rs. 32,250, and as the expenditure amounts to Rs. 27,972, his profit is little more than nominal. The pergunnah was originally seized by Holkar on account of the non-payment by Jabbooah of the tribute of Salum Sae Rs. 35,000, (Government Rs. 26,250). In 1835, the Resident at Indore induced Holkar to rent the pergunnah to Jabbooah for the amount of the annual tribute. This was a great gain to both States, as Holkar derived a clear profit, and it cost Jabbooah less to keep the Pergunnah in order than Holkar in check. When the lease expired in 1845, Sir R. Hamilton permitted the Indore Durbar, which acted under his supervision, the Maharaja being then a minor, to regain possession of the pergunnah, and it has been retained ever since. It would be an immense boon and at the same time a gain to himself if the Maharaja would agree to let the pergunnah again to that State.

35. A revenue survey which the Maharaja is having made in the pergunnah, is giving rise to numbers of new boundary disputes.

36. There are other causes of dispute between the two States, which it is not necessary to record in detail here.

ALI RAJPORE.

37. The Maharana Gungadeojee having brought the chiefship into a state of anarchy, and being utterly incompetent to govern, was deposed on the 20th April 1869, in conformity with the decision of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council.

38. The condition in which I found the State on assuming the management is fully described in my letter No. 204, dated 1st July, and published in the *Gazette of India* of the 4th September, and the reforms introduced by me and their results are recorded in my letter No. 46, dated 5th February last. It will therefore be sufficient for me now only to summarize the results of the first year of our management.

39. The statement in the margin shows an increase of 18 per cent. on the income of the preceding year.

	1868-69.	1869-70.
	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue	46,931	70,176
Sayer	2,937	3,708
Abkaree	4,594	6,380
III. Customs	21,213	27,600
IX. Law and Justice	15,920	4,106
XV. Miscellaneous	12,002	4,339
XVI. Interest	1,224	...
TOTAL	1,05,751	1,25,158

40. The land revenue has risen 69 per cent., and this result has been brought about, as explained in my previous report, not by raising the rates, but simply by introducing a sensible system of collecting the revenue in place of the barbarous system which was hitherto in vogue. The cultivators themselves calculate that a fourth less has been taken from them than during the preceding year. The assessment is much lighter than in

the neighbouring State of Chota Oodeypore; and that the cultivators are satisfied with it is proved by the fact that those of a large Jageerdar beseeched me to make a similar assessment for them. Hitherto much difficulty was experienced in collecting the rents, it being frequently necessary to billet sowars and sepoy on the cultivators until they paid up. This year the land revenue came in of itself, and no one had to be asked twice for it.

41. The only other item on which comment may be of interest is "Law and Justice," which has fallen from Rs. 15,920 to Rs. 4,106. Rs. 14,798 of the former sum was realized from fines, while this year they only brought in Rs. 464. I have dwelt in my former report on the pernicious system of punishing every offence with fine, and am happy to report that the substitution of imprisonment has had a great effect in checking crime.

42. The expenditure, as shown in the margin, compares as favorably with that of the previous year as the income does. The several items have been so fully explained in former reports that further comment is unnecessary.

	1868-69.	1869-70.
	Rs.	Rs.
A. Refunds	121	...
I. Revenue Establishment ...	3,215	3,417
II. Engagements under Treaties ...	11,098	11,354
E. Public Works	4,102	3,214
III. Law and Justice	3,564	4,857
IV. Police	23,268	12,395
V. Education ... ..	...	359
VI. Political charges	2,458	1,625
VII. Pensions	2,967	2,683
VIII. State charges	44,250	14,838
IX. Miscellaneous	18,222	3,123
X. Civil Contingencies	1,241	1,565
G. Interest	875	...
Total	1,15,381	59,440
Liquidation of debt ... ..	...	30,913
GRAND TOTAL	1,15,381	90,353

43. The net result is a surplus of Rs. 65,718 in place of a deficit of Rs. 39,233, making a total saving of Rs. 1,04,951, a sum only Rs. 800 below the whole income of the previous year.

44. The treasury was empty when I assumed charge, and Government advanced Rs. 20,000 to enable the work to be carried on. This sum was repaid during the year, and Rs. 30,913 were expended in the liquidation of debts and arrears of pay, and yet there was a cash balance of Rs. 35,465 at the end of the year.

45. The amount of the debts due by the State exceeded on investigation my original expectation.

	Rs.
Debts investigated	1,39,279
Not investigated—	Rs.
Miscellaneous	7,698
Roopeleojee	5,000
	12,698
Total	1,51,977
Liquidation during the year ...	25,667
Balance due	1,26,310

There will be no difficulty, however, in paying them off in three years.

46. I may here mention that the income of the current year is estimated at Rs. 1,54,478, that is 45 per cent. above that of 1868-69; and the expenditure at Rs. 1,47,216, which sum includes Rs. 50,000 for the liquidation of debts, and Rs. 25,000 for public works.

47. Great as has been the improvement in the state of the finances, still greater, I believe, have been the reforms in the revenue system, in the administration of justice, and in every other department. I have already reported in detail on these reforms, so it is unnecessary for me to prolong this report by recapitulating them.

48. I cannot speak too highly of the zeal and energy with which I have been assisted by the Superintendent, Mahomed Nujjeff Khan. A better man could not have been selected for the place, and if he continues to work as he has done hitherto, I trust he will receive a similar mark of the approval of Government to that not long ago conferred on the Native Superintendent of Burwanie.

49. We have taken care to associate Roop-Deojee, the heir to the Guddee, with us in all the reforms which have been introduced, and he has taken great interest in the work.

APPENDIX F.

50. The diminution in crime has been greater than was to be expected. Captain Bannerman reported that 37 murders had been committed during the preceding year, and 821 persons were punished with fine. The statement in the margin compares favorably with this, but there can be no doubt that				
			Cases.	
Murder ... ..	...	...	6	
Highway robbery ... ..	...	...	1	
Rape ... ..	...	...	2	
Theft of all descriptions...	...	...	38	
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	17	
TOTAL			64	

much crime is committed which is never reported.

51. The school recently established at Rajpore has upwards of 100 scholars on its rolls, and two other schools were opened at the close of the year.

52. If the returns submitted to Dr. Campbell are correct, the dispensary was attended by 1,577 patients. The Native Doctor is ignorant, disobliging, and lazy, and the little education he possesses was picked up while acting as a dresser in another dispensary. Arrangements will, I hope, soon be made to supply the dispensary with an efficient and well-paid Native Doctor.

MUTWARII.

53. This petty Chiefship, which is situated in a remote and very inaccessible part of the Vindhya mountains, had been under the nominal supervision of a Tannahdar who lived about 50 miles off; and on my suggestion it was placed under the management of the Superintendent of Ali Rajpore. The consequence of this measure has been that the revenue has risen 70 per cent. The system of land revenue was assimilated to that of Ali Rajpore,				
			1868-69.	1869-70.
			Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ... ..	...	...	1,000	1,847
Abkaree ... ..	...	...	50	142
Customs ... ..	...	...	187	789
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	669	468
TOTAL			1,906	3,246
Sale of State property ...	...	...	1,243	...
TOTAL			3,149	3,246

resulting in a rise of 84 per cent. The Custom dues, which were very high, were reduced to the same scale as those of the neighbouring State, and they will, I hope, be further reduced this year. The expenditure was Rs. 1,209 against 1,279 of the preceding year, but a proper establishment having recently been appointed, it is estimated at Rs. 3,032 for the current year, the estimated income being 4,668. I have always found that the lower an establishment of this kind is paid, the less is the income of the State, and that when the former is raised, the latter rises in more than an equal ratio.

54. The young chief is at present living with the brother of the Maharana of Ali Rajpore, and attends the school at that place. It is intended to bring him up at the High School at Indore.

JOBUT.

55. The condition of this very small State is far from satisfactory. The revenue is collected in the same manner as was formerly the case in Ali Rajpore, and the officials and sepoy's live on exactions from the cultivators. How could it be otherwise when a sepoy's pay is only

Rs. 3 a month, each month being reckoned at 35 days, so that only ten fall within the Hindee year! I explained to the Chief the system which had been introduced into Ali Rajpore, and strongly urged him to make some very necessary reforms. He promised to do so, but as I left the agency shortly after my visit to Jobut, I do not know if he has taken any steps in the matter.

KUTTIWARA AND RUTTUNMUL.

56. These are two of the smallest and most inaccessible States in India. I had not time to visit them on my tour, but I met their Chiefs. They are both intelligent, well-behaved men, and very few complaints are made against them; and in their frequent disputes with Chota Oodeypore, they are generally in the right, that State being the stronger and consequently the aggressor.

AMJERAH.

57. This district is most unfortunately situated. When the Raja was hanged for rebellion in 1858, the State was made over to Scindiah, who parcelled more than half of it out in jageers among his deserving servants and favorites. Each of these jageers has become an *imperium in imperio*, and, the Jageerdars being non-resident, their agents neglect the orders of the Naib Soobah and other officials, and it is no use complaining against them, as their masters are all-powerful at Scindiah's Court. The evils of absenteeism are felt to their full extent. The Jageerdars never visit their estates, and their agents remit all the rents to Gwalior. When there was a Raja at Amjerah, the revenue was expended within the State, but now there is no local expenditure. There is not a yard of road, a dispensary, or a school in the district. The town of Amjerah is falling into ruin. It could not be otherwise when, out of the whole revenue, only Rs. 20,000 is expended there, as shown below:—

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
		Rs.			Rs.
Land Revenue	...	81,229	Establishment	...	20,000
Tribute from Oomraos	...	10,307	Tribute to British Government	...	43,750
Sayer and Abkaree	...	17,671	Contribution to M. B. Corps	...	15,000
			Pension to widows of late Raja	..	6,384
			TOTAL	...	85,134
			Surplus remitted to Gwalior	...	24,073
GRAND TOTAL	...	1,09,207	GRAND TOTAL	...	1,09,207

The annual rental of the jageers granted by Scindiah is said to amount to Rs. 1,01,358.

The Naib Soobah, Umber Lall, has a difficult task to manage a district thus constituted, but he carries on his duties with much tact, and Scindiah has in him a very valuable official. His difficulties are not a little increased by the old Rajpoot proprietors. Many of these Thakoors, being nearly connected with the reigning family, used to be treated with much more leniency and consideration than they receive

APPENDIX F.

from Scindiah's Government, and they resent the Maharaja's desire to impose on them extra taxes in the name of "road cesses," "school cesses," &c., such things as roads and schools being unknown among them, and the Durbar having apparently no intention of introducing them.

SAGORE, DIKTAN, BAGH.

58. The pergunnahs mentioned in the margin are under the nominal control of the Naib Soobah of Amjerah, but they belong entirely to non-resident Jageerdars and are really semi-independent. Bagh Bikaneer gives

Sagore	Revenue	...	Rs.	26,875	
Diktan-Piplia	"	...	"	31,875	
Bagh Bikaneer	"	...	"	27,537	
TOTAL				Rs.	86,287

this office comparatively little trouble, but Sagore and Diktan-Piplia frequently disregard the orders of this agency. They frequently collect transit dues on supplies for the Mhow Cantonments and do other prohibited acts.

The whole income goes to the absent proprietors.

BHOOMIAHS.

59. The conduct of the guaranteed Bhoomiahs under this agency has been satisfactory.

CHAPTER III.

JUDICIAL.

Criminal Justice.

Nature of offence.	No. of cases.	No. of persons.
Murder	1	8
Culpable Homicide	1	1
Miscellaneous	8	9

60. The statement in the margin shows the number of criminal cases disposed of during the year. The usual tabular statements containing detailed information will be found in the appendix.

CHAPTER IV.

LOCAL FUNDS.

61. The following statement contains an abstract of the receipts and disbursements of the local funds, and does not require comment.

	RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.							Balance on 31st March 1870.
	Balance on 1st April 1869.	Receipts during the year.	Total.	Collection and superintendence.	Public Works and local improvements.	Police.	Dispensary.	Grants to shahars of road dues.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Agency Fund ...	1,177	3,319	4,496	1,221	1,234	...	50	...	740	3,245	1,261
2. Chickles „ ...	3,938	1,903	5,901	552	...	1,513	...	...	163	2,228	3,673
3. All Rajpore road dues	6,367	12,526	18,993	2,599	...	...	...	11,239	...	13,838	5,055
TOTAL ...	11,482	17,908	29,290	4,372	1,234	1,513	50	11,239	903	19,311	9,079

CHAPTER V.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Military Works.

62. Some additional lines were built for the Malwa Bheel Corps, almost the whole of the work being performed by the men of the regiment. The Government grant being insufficient, the men had to contribute Rs. 4 each out of their small pay.

Civil Works.

63. *Communications.*—The Mhow and Nusseerabad road is the only imperial work within the agency; 35 miles of earth-work were completed during the year, and one culvert of 10 feet and ten of 4 and 5 feet have been constructed.

A bridge of seven spans of 30 feet each near Sadulpore was expected to be completed before the monsoon.

64. In the hope of gaining the approval and favor of our Government, the Dhar Durbar agreed to contribute Rs. 1,50,000 towards the construction of this road. The feeling throughout the State is, that the money has been thrown away, so far as any benefit to the State itself is concerned. In order to avoid having to construct large bridges, the road has been brought along a high line of country, and unfortunately it does not touch a single large village the whole way from Indore to Rutlam. A considerable amount of through traffic will take advantage of it during the monsoon, but it will afford no convenience of communication to the inhabitants of the Dhar State.

65. While Dhar was under British management, a road was constructed connecting Dhar with the old Bombay and Agra road at an expense of about five lakhs of rupees.

It has fallen into great disrepair, and some high culverts on the ghat leading down the Vindhya range are tumbling in, having been constructed with a white material resembling lime, but possessing no binding properties.

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Boundary Settlement.

66. During the year under report, I settled the boundary disputes noted in the margin.

1. Dedla (Dhar) *versus* Goolwa (Bhoomiah of Chota Burkhera).

2. Rāin (Peepia-Scindiah) *versus* Mangrol (Bhoomiah of Mota Burkhera).

3. Tandlah (Pitlaund Holkar) *versus* Jabbooh.

4. Manakooa (Jabboohi) *versus* Jowaree (Jobut).

5. Mughuzpore (Mota Burkhera) *versus* Ali (Dhar).

6. "Peerputta" (Chota Burkhera) *versus* Dhar.

7. Machul (Holkar) *versus* Raintpore (Sagore).

They were all comparatively trivial cases, except No. 3 between Holkar and Jabbooh.

The quarrel in this case had been going for some years, and it was so bitter that on more than on occasion it nearly led to bloodshed.

The case was a tedious one, and gave me a fortnight's very hard work. My decision was, I have reason to believe, satisfactory to both parties.

T. CADELL,

Officiating Bheel Agent.

No. 2.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

ALI RAIPORE.

Annual Statement of duration of cases in the Court of the Native Superintendent during the year 1869-70.

No.	NAME OF COURT.	NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED WITHIN DAYS AS UNDER.													Total No. of cases.	Total No. of days.	Average duration of each case.	EXPLANATION OF CASES PENDING ABOVE 45 DAYS.
		1 day.	2 days.	3 days.	4 days.	5 days.	6 days.	7 days.	8 days.	9 to 15 days.	16 to 24 days.	25 to 30 days.	31 to 45 days.	46 to 60 days.	61 to 80 days.	91 to 120 days.	121 to 180 days.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	21
1	Native Superintendent's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	..	..	48
2	Sudder Ameen's Court	6	16	14	15	12	13	10	13	38	17	7	13	4	11	5	4	21
	TOTAL	6	16	14	15	12	13	10	13	38	17	7	14	5	11	5	4	21½

No. 2.
CRIMINAL JUSTICE.
ALI RAJPORE.

Annual Statement of duration of cases in the Court of the Native Superintendent for 1869-70.

No.	DESIGNATION OF OFFICER OR COURT.	NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED WITHIN DAYS AS UNDER.															Total No. of cases.	Average dura- tion of each case.	EXPLANATION OF CASES PENDING ABOVE 45 DAYS.
		1 day.	2 days	3 days.	4 days.	5 days.	6 days.	7 days.	8 days.	9 days.	10 days.	11 days.	12 days.	13 days.	14 days.	15 days.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1	Bheel Agent's Court ...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	1	9	2	...	...	...	...	17	155	9.1	
2	Native Supdt.'s Court ...	...	3	...	5	7	3	8	3	11	2	1	..	...	...	43	349	8.1	
	TOTAL ...	...	4	...	5	8	6	8	4	20	4	1	...	...	...	60	504	8.4	

No. 3.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

ALI RAJPORE.

Annual Statement exhibiting the attendance of witnesses in the Court of the Native Superintendent for 1869-70.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	REMARKS.
No.	DESIGNATION OF OFFICER OR COURT.	NUMBER OF WITNESSES DISCHARGED AFTER												Undischarged at the close of 1869-70.	Longest period any undischarged witnesses de- tained.		
		1 day.	2 days.	3 days.	4 days.	5 days.	6 days.	7 days.	8 days.	9 to 12 days.	16 to 23 days.	24 to 30 days.	More than 30 days.			Total.	
1	Bheel Agent's Court ..	26	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..
1	Native Supdt's Court ..	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	..	..	..
	TOTAL ..	87	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	..	..	..

General Statement showing the number and classification of offences in which the punishment of whipping has been inflicted in the Court of the Native Superintendent, Ali Rajpore, under Act VI of 1864 during 1869-70.

Designation of Officer or Court.	Nature of offence.	10 stripes of rattan or 50 of cat-of-nine-tails or under.	Above 10 but not more than 20 stripes with a rattan, or above 60 but not more than 100 stripes of cat-of-nine-tails.	Above 20 stripes with a rattan or above 100 of cat-of-nine-tails.	Whipping to be punishment.	Whipping in addition to other punishment.	Second conviction.	Third conviction.	Fourth conviction.	REMARKS.
Native Superintendent's Court ...	Theft ...	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Theft in a building ...	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	TOTAL ...	.....	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ALI RAJPORE.

General Jail Statistics for the year 1869-70.

NAME OF JAIL OR LOCK-UP.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.										EXPENDITURE DURING 1869-70.								PRISONERS UNDER TRIAL DURING THE YEAR.				REMARKS.
	Remaining in Jail on 31st March 1869.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	DURING THE YEAR.					Remaining in Jail on 31st March 1870.	Daily average during the year.	Rations of Prisoners.	Confiscant charges.	Clothing, &c.	Fixed Establishment.	Katra Establishment.	Total.	Average cost of each prisoner.	Number.		Cost.			
				Transferred.	Executed.	Died.	Discharged.	Total.										Total.	Daily average.	Total.	Average of cost.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
Al Rajpore Jail ...	1	57	58	...	1	23	24	34	2172	691 15 4	105 15 9	44 13 0	...	...	842 12 1	38 12 0	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			

APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF MAJOR W. KINCAID,
OFFICIATING DEPUTY BHEEL AGENT AND POLITICAL ASSISTANT,
MAUNPORE, FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

The total area of the civil and political charge of the Agency is calculated at about 8,160 square miles, and the population at 239,541.

2. The several districts, native states, and sub-divisions thereof, under the supervision and political charge of this office, are noted below :—

- (1). Maunpore Pergunnah (British).
- (2). Burwani State (under British management).
- (3). Bhoomiah or Bhilala Chief of Janinia (under British management).
- (4). Bhoomiah or Bhilala Chief, Rajgurh.
- (5). Bhoomiahs of Gurhee, Baroorpoora, and Koteeday.
- (6). Bagode Pergunnah (Dewas) under British management.
- (7). His Highness Holkar's Districts, south of Vindhyan Range.
- (8). The Agra and Bombay Road (Police, Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, and Collection of dues.)

I.—MAUNPORE PERGUNNAH.

Estimated area 60 square miles; population 3,058.

General Observations.—The district known as the Maunpore Pergunnah is British territory; it is peculiarly situated, isolated, and little known. A slight sketch, therefore, of its geographical position, soil, climate, and capacity for improvement may not be without interest.

2. The pergunnah is not only advantageously placed, but is most picturesquely situated on the crest of the Vindhyas, which form at this part of the range, if the expression be allowed, a promontory jutting out over the valley of the Nerbudda and running north-easterly from the descent of the Agra and Bombay road on one side, up to the Singor Chowree Mountain, which forms the north boundary of the pergunnah, and upon the highest peak of which (2,899 feet) was selected the trigonometrical station in the survey of twenty years ago.

3. The edge of the Vindhyan plateau up rises two or three hundred feet before its descent to the plains, and forms behind this ridge a beautiful and sheltered highland valley, nestling on the brink of the ghauts which on three sides encircle it and hem it in with precipitous descents of 800 or 1,000 feet.

4. These hills temper the storms of the south-west monsoons that dash with vehemence against the southern scarp of the ghaut; and

After heavy showers masses of vapour are caught and are swept down over the district, adding moisture and coolness to the land and a peculiar beauty to the scene.

5. Three rivers, the Ajnar, Chumble, and Karum, and many other streams take their rise at the foot of Singor Chowree and adjoining hills, flowing through the district; and, notwithstanding the high level (about 2,400 feet), for the most part higher than the surrounding plateau, water is found near the surface to the great advantage of the cultivators.

6. The fertility of the soil is shown by the rich crops and valuable young teak woods, which latter, though of a natural growth, are springing up everywhere in the lately preserved Government forest lands.

7. Good building lime is abundant.

8. Such are the natural features of the Maunpore Pergunnah.

9. Ruined towers, old village sites, and broken wells attest a larger populated and extended cultivation many years ago.

History tells nothing, but tradition relates how the towers were the home of a Rajpoot or Bhilala Chief, of whose descendants no trace remains, who, keeping the Bheels in check, founded and ruled over many Bheels, and not a few prosperous Hindoo villages, but was not averse to increase his store by raids on his richer neighbours below.

The ruins of his home are on the very crest of the Vindhyas.

10. Even this isolated district did not escape the Mahratta hordes who swept it clear, and soon it relapsed into jungle to contain only the lair of the wild beast and haunt of the robber Bheel.

11. History really only dates from Sir J. Malcolm's settlement. He induced the descendants of the ancient cultivators to return to, and the Bheels to settle on, the sites of former villages and hamlets.

12. Years have passed, the jungle is fast being cleared, new villages spring up on old sites, and what was once a fever-stricken district is now almost as free from malarious, as it has always been from epidemic diseases.

13. In 1867, the larger village communities (being ripe for the measure) received the much coveted twenty years' land settlement; last year's report told of the consequent rapid advancement of the ryots which continues steady; 250 beeghas of jungle have been cleared and 84 souls added to the agricultural population during the past year.

14. The arrangements being now completed, a proposal for the leasing for twenty years of villages in the second stage of advancement will shortly be submitted.

15. There are about 1,200 Bheels in the pergunnah, all of whom have now settled down as cultivators. It had been earnestly desired that the Bheel Turvees (headmen) should make an effort and take the lease of their villages, but, although every endeavor and offer of aid has been made, it has been without success; further delay, therefore, is useless. Whilst studying the history of the Bheels of the district, I

turned up valuable notes made sixteen years ago by Lieutenant Mildmay, which I have found so truly applicable to the Bheels of the present day that I have ventured to add in the appendix an abstract of the information thus stored, which may be of use in throwing light on the customs and manners of the Bheels, and of value as a record.

16. Revenue, police, civil, and criminal duties of the *pergunnah* are carried on by a *Kamasdar*, who has powers as second class subordinate magistrate, and twelve Policemen; civil cases over the value of 100 rupees are decided by this officer.

I.—JUDICIAL.

17. *Civil Justice*.—The tables in the appendix show the working of the civil court during the year.

The result is an increase of litigation as compared with the previous year, but the aggregate value of the suits is less.

18. *Criminal Justice*.—Thirty-four criminal trials have been held, the number during the preceding year being 31. Two men were sentenced to two and one year's imprisonment respectively, three to six months; three being flogged, seventeen fined, and the remainder discharged, save one person transferred to the Indore Durbar for trial.

19. One case of house-breaking, accompanied by murder, occurred at Maunpore, but the police have failed to find even a clue to the perpetrators, though several arrests were made.

The escape of the murderer, however, was facilitated by the cowardice and supineness of the owners of the house, who failed to give any alarm till immediate pursuit was hopeless.

20. In eleven cases of theft, Rs. 1,236 worth of property was stolen, which includes Rs. 900 worth of property successfully carried off at the burglary above noted.

II.—REVENUE.

21. *Revenue*.—The revenue of the past year has been Rs. 9,748, Rs. 1,184 less than the previous year.

22. In the item of stamps there is a decrease of Rs. 223; road dues receipts are less by Rs. 963.

23. The high price of mohowa accounts for the decrease of Rs. 40 under the head of Abkaree.

24. Law and justice show a decrease of Rs. 130.

25. The returns show an apparent decrease of Rs. 92 in land revenue, but there is a real increase of Rs. 135, the sum of Rs. 227, arrears due for 1,867-68 rent paid in 1868-69, having been included in the accounts of that year.

The receipts for the year are less by Rs. 1,212 than the estimated amount; the deficiency in road dues is accountable for this, and the cause of deficient road dues is that 4,538 boxes of opium passed along the road less than the previous year.

26. *Expenditure*.—The expenditure of the year has been within the estimates ; the former having been 3,725, the latter 4,150.

III.—EDUCATION.

27. *Schools*.—Previous to May 1869, Hindee was alone taught in the Maunpore School ; then the experiment was tried of forming English and Oordoo classes ; the masters consented to receive a small salary by subscription, hoping to gain a larger should success attend their efforts.

This success has been attained ; the average attendance of the English and Oordoo classes is 22 and 20 respectively.

28. Sanction not having been previously obtained, a larger grant to the school for the maintenance of these classes was not passed in the estimates for 1870-71.

29. Local exertions have been made, and we hope to retain the classes for another year ; in the interim, a request will be submitted to be allowed to include additional aid in the estimates for 1871-72.

30. The Narkhury Bheel School has been most difficult even to keep up ; the Bheels have been in distress during the year. The boys have had oftentimes to collect daily food in the jungles instead of learning to read, and it is always difficult to induce the Bheel lads to stay at home by day.

31. The success of a night class, lately added to the Maunpore School for cultivators who cannot spare time by day, suggested the idea of making the Bheel School a night school.

Already 10 and 12 boys attend from 6 to 9 in the evening—a striking improvement.

32. Should this plan succeed, we may gain a valuable hint with regard to educational efforts for Bheels and other wild tribes, who, wandering by day, at night are content to sit quietly at home.

IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

33. *Public Works*.—No expenditure under this head has been debited to Government.

34. The sum of Rs. 1,508 has been expended during the year from the road fund ; Rs. 950 on the construction of five miles of district road from Maunpore through the jungles to Sejgurh, Rs. 356 on the Oondwa Nullah bridge, and Rs. 200 on repairs of existing roads.

35. The Sejgurh road is completed, a considerable portion has been opened up, thereby extending forest supervision and raising forest revenue.

36. A great and pressing need was likewise supplied by the construction of this road, mostly made by pauper labor ; the starving poor, who came for succour into this the nearest British district from neighbouring native states, were fed for some months by the aid of this work and local charity. By this means it was not found necessary to solicit aid from Government.

37. In addition to the foregoing, Rs. 52 were spent in repairs of police lines.

V.—POST OFFICE.

38. None.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

39. *Dispensary*.—Eight hundred and forty-four patients were treated in the dispensary.

40. The expenses of the dispensary are defrayed by Government, and are Rs. 607.

41. One hundred and sixteen children have been successfully vaccinated.

42. *Agriculture*.—The rain-fall was above the average, inches 37.7, and though coming late, was distributed over a greater number of days than usual, falling lightly in a manner acceptable to the agriculturist.

43. The khureef, chiefly Indian corn, has yielded a fair average crop.

44. No cotton has been sown in the pergunnah by native cultivators, but in July some 24 lbs. seed of Hingunghat, saved from the failure of last year's trial, was sown over 13 biswahs of land in the Agency garden; the crop picked in February has produced 74 lbs. of cotton and 222 lbs. of seed, which at local rates is worth Rs. 30.

The land was new, not irrigated, and of black cotton soil and with a slope to the east; it is now (April) in flower for a second crop and looks well.

Description of grain.					Present price.	Average price for 20 months.
Wheat	...	...	...	...	13½	12
Grain	...	...	...	...	16	12½
Jowary	...	...	...	...	27	15½
Mucea	...	...	...	...	34	20
Rice	...	...	...	...	8	8½

45. The prices now ruling and the average prices for the year are shown in the margin.

In April last year, Jowary and mucea, now selling for 27 and

34 seers for the rupee, could only be procured at 16 and 15 seers respectively.

46. The distress this year in the pergunnah was chiefly among the Bheels and poorer classes, and was occasioned by the late rains which did not fall until six weeks past the usual time. This delayed the harvest.

47. The late rain is said to have damaged the opium crop to about one tenth of the whole.

48. *Forests*.—The preservation of valuable woods has been only strictly enforced for the last three or four years.

The Government preserves are beginning to show results; young teak woods are fast springing up.

49. The new Sejgurh road has permitted of the fire-wood cutting for the Mhow Cantonment being removed to another part of the district; it is well supervised.

50. *Boundary Disputes*.—A long standing dispute between Maunpore and the Indore Durbar has been settled during the year; both parties are satisfied, and pillars are being built.

51. *Local Funds.*—The receipts and expenditure of local funds is shown in the table; the larger expenditure for the road fund has been explained.

FUNDS.	Balance on the 1st April 1869.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Balance.	REMARKS.
Road Fund	1,660	623	2,283	1,508.	775	
Municipal Fund	310	310	620	158	471	
School Fund	245	170	415	153	262	
TOTAL	2,215	1,112	3,327	1,819	1,508	

MAUNPORE, }
The 15th April 1870.

W. KINCAID, Major,
Offg. Depy. Bheel Agent, and
Political Assistant, Maunpore.

II.—BURWANIE STATE.

(Under British Management.)

Estimated area 2,000 square miles; population 30,000.

General Observations.—The Rajpoot State of Burwanie is situated between the Nerbudda on the north and the British district of Khandaish on the south, and is in length about 80 miles by 60 miles in its greatest width.

2. Comprised within its limits is a fertile belt of land, the valley between the river Nerbudda and the Sathpoorah Hills; the remaining portion being a rugged and mountainous tract, inhabited by wild Bheel tribes.

3. Of the earlier history* of the ruling race, or of the inhabitants, little is known. The former claim a descent from the Rajpoot house of Oodeypore, from whom they are said to have separated about 800 years ago, and to have founded the ancient principality of Awasgurh, of which the present state of Burwanie forms only a comparatively insignificant portion; another branch of the family founding the neighbouring State of Ali Rajpore.

4. About 200 years ago, the seat of Government was changed from Awasgurh to the city of Burwanie, which rapidly rose in importance.

5. The Government of the State has been, by reason of the incompetence of the present head of the house, carried on under British supervision since the year 1860.

* In the possession of the Rana is an ancient Sanscrit work said to be a history of his house.

6. The results of our management were noted in detail in last year's report by my predecessor.

In 1860-61, the revenue was Rs. 23,500, and debts large and oppressive.

In 1869-70, the revenue was Rs. 85,034, and the aggregate surplus from former years Rs. 87,000, of which Rs. 61,000 is invested in Government securities.

7. These figures are the measure of the results attained by good government. Ten years ago, under native rule, bands of robber Bheels, and others of the predatory classes, were striving for mastery. There was little security for life or property. This unhappy state of affairs was soon altered by a strong government; the leaders were arrested and the bands dispersed, the members being induced to settle down quietly as agriculturists, and at the present time life and property is as secure as in the neighbouring British districts.

8. During the past year, of a population of about 30,000 souls, only 19 persons were convicted of criminal offences, two of whom had committed heinous offences.

9. In like manner, whereas a few years ago civil courts were unknown, during the past year, 394 suits of the aggregate value of Rs. 22,000 were disposed of by the courts; the receipts under this head being larger than the expenditure.

10. Nigh unto 500 scholars now receive a fair education in fourteen schools, two of which are for girls; barely seven years have passed since the oldest school was founded.

11. The people are happy and contented and fully appreciate the blessings they enjoy.

12. To the wise reforms and judicious measures instituted by my predecessor are due these durable results, and in adapting them to the wants of the people and thoroughly carrying them out, the Native Superintendent, Rai Venkut Ram, has gained distinction, and proved himself to be an administrator of no mean order.

13. *Character of the Chief.*—The future prosperity of the province being now well assured, it is with much regret I am obliged to report that it is not yet possible to make over the State to its legitimate ruler. No efforts have been spared to induce the Rana to alter his mode of living so injurious to health and morals, and thus enable him to break through those habits of sloth and indolence which have rendered him utterly unfit to rule even his own household; but I fear, despite the many promises of reform he has latterly made, previous experience does not justify much hope of improvement.

14. The Rana is now 38 years of age; there is little chance, therefore, of future amendment, should the present time be lost.

I.—JUDICIAL.

15. *Civil Justice*.—The business of the civil court has increased by 20 per cent. in the present year, as per statement below :—

YEAR.	Suits in the year.	Disposed of.	Undisposed of.	Total value of suits disposed of.	Total cost of suits.	Average value of suits.	Average cost of suits.	Average duration of suits.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1868-69 ...	327	327	..	16,419	1,509	51 2 0	4 14 4	11-16
1869-70 ...	394	394	.	21,981	2,116	55 6 2	5 5 11	3-79

The expenses are more than covered by the fees. The former being Rs. 1,388 against Rs. 2,116.

There were three appeals from the Sudder Ameen's Court to that of the Native Superintendent; two were reversed and one is pending.

Civil justice has been satisfactorily administered during the year.

16. *Criminal Justice*.—Forty-two cases have been adjudicated in the criminal courts, 16 less than last year. Forty-nine persons have been convicted, of whom one has been sentenced to three years', and another to two years' rigorous imprisonment, the former for dacoity; only one criminal received a sentence of six months, 16 being flogged and 30 fined; 12 were discharged.

17. The charge of murder pending last year against two men was investigated in the present; but the case broke down, there being insufficient proof against the accused.

18. The property stolen is valued at Rs. 2,812, of which property to the value of Rs. 751-11-6 (about 25 per cent.) has been recovered.

II.—REVENUE.

	1868-69.	1869-70.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ...	23,019	25,394	2,375	...
Sayer, &c. ...	5,154	5,809	715	...
Abkaree ...	14,425	11,833	...	2,542
Customs ...	35,121	32,786	...	2,335
Law and Justice ...	3,995	4,339	344	...
Miscellaneous ...	2,061	2,343	292	...
Interest ...	800	2,420	1,620	...
TOTAL ...	84,565	85,034	469	...

19. *Revenue*.—The comparative statement in the margin shows a small increase in the total revenue of the State for this year of Rs. 469.

20. The land revenue has increased Rs. 2,375; Sayer, Rs. 716. Law and Justice and Miscel-

laneous also show a small excess of revenue over last year; but in the two items, Abkaree and Customs, there is a total falling off of Rs. 5,877, which can be explained by the high price of mohowa and prolonged rainy season.

21. The increase in the land revenue has been 10 per cent. this year, proving continuous prosperity.

22. The deficit has been under heads of revenue more or less fluctuating, and for which there has been special causes.

23. The receipts from Customs during 1868-69 and the year

	1868-69.	1869-70.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Duty on grain ...	3,504	2,782	...	722
" Piece goods ...	812	740	...	72
" Kirana ...	4,913	4,499	...	413
" Nim Kirana ...	1,896	1,508	...	378
" Forest produce ...	17,239	17,296	57	...
" Cattle ...	1,977	1,711	...	266
Bombay and Agra Road and Opium dues ...	3,614	2,421	...	1,193
Miscellaneous ...	1,176	1,838	662	...
TOTAL ...	35,121	32,780	...	2,335

under report are shown in detail in the margin. It will be observed that with the exception of forest produce and miscellaneous, there has been a decrease in this branch of revenue under every detail during the year under report. This has been caused by the prolonged rainy season which closed the

roads against traffic a full month longer than usual.

24. The receipts from forest produce have not shown a larger increase, owing to more strict conservancy; 5,382 logs of teak being exported against 6,093 in the year 1868-69, causing a loss to the revenue of Rs. 1,600; provision for the future, however, will be assured by this most necessary measure.

25. The great export of grain in 1867-68 from the State appears to have drained the country to the extent of causing a marked and continued diminution in the exports, and consequently, in the receipts of duty. The harvest of 1868-69 did not come up to the average or the anticipations formed by the ryots, when exporting the surplus grain in 1867-68.

26. *Expenditure.*—A statement in the margin shows the expenditure

	1868-69.	1869-70.
	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment ...	8,073	8,835
Sudder Ameen's Court ...	1,093	1,388
Public Works ...	19,199	13,820
Police ...	11,661	13,283
Education ...	2,330	2,918
Political charges ...	7,194	6,105
Charitable allowances ...	1,598	2,007
State charges ...	14,447	14,417
Miscellaneous... ..	1,159	2,470
TOTAL ...	67,354	65,282

during the year under report to have been Rs. 2,072 less than that in the previous year, and is less than the receipts by Rs. 19,752

27. The expenditure on public works has been about 18 per cent. of the total revenue and 22 per cent. of the total expenditure.

28. The expenditure has been upwards of Rs. 10,000 less than the estimates.

29. The Rana not having yet signified his wishes with regard to the intended enlargement and additions to his palace, the estimated expenditure on that account has not been carried out.

III.—EDUCATION.

30. *Schools.*—Continued progress has been made in the schools during the year under report.

31. English and Oordoo schools have been established at Rajpore.

	1868-69.		1869-70.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No. on Roll.	Average attendance.	No. on Roll.	Average attendance.	No. on Roll.	Average attendance.	No. on Roll.	Average attendance.
1 English School, Burwani	21	21	23	22	2	1	1	...
1 Hindi ditto	100	87	110	91	10	4	...	...
1 Oordoo ditto	21	19	22	18	...	...	2	1
1 Girls' ditto	17	10	20	10	3	...	...	...
1 English School, Rajpore	...	...	15	12	15	12	...	...
1 Hindi ditto	99	84	112	93	13	9	...	...
1 Oordoo ditto	...	...	24	18	24	18	...	...
1 Girls' ditto	15	6	24	16	9	10	...	...
6 Village Schools	119	84	128	84	9	...	...	...
Total	398	311	478	364	80	53	...	...

32. The statement as per margin shows that there are 14 schools in the State, the oldest of which has been established seven years. Included in the above are two girls' schools which have been in existence four years.

33. In all the schools the average attendance has been 364 during this year; in 1868-69 the average attendance was 311.

34. The average attendance has been 114 less than the number of scholars on the roll, little less than the fourth of the whole, or 25 per cent. Every exertion has been made by the Inspector of Schools and local school masters to diminish this want of zeal in the scholars and their parents, and there is slight but sensible improvement during last year in the attendance.

35. The result of the examination of all the classes in the principal schools in my cold weather tour, impressed me by the admirable results attained, and gave assurance of the zeal of the officials in the cause of education. The efforts of the Inspector of Schools have been most praiseworthy.

36. During the past seven years a considerable percentage of the male youth residing in the State, numbering about 6,000, must have received at least a fair education in their own vernacular, probably 1,200 or 20 per cent. of the whole, or 25 per cent. of those old enough to attend school.

37. The total amount spent on education during the year has been Rs. 4,347, of which Rs. 2,918, or one and a half of the whole, has been contributed by the inhabitants,—a most creditable liberality.

IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

38. *Public Works*.—The following is an abstract statement of expenditure incurred on this head :—

						Amount.	Total.
<i>New Works.</i>						Rs.	Rs.
Rana's Palace	...	...	...	...	...	1,950	
Native Doctor's house at Burwani	...	...	...	...	...	875	
Construction of Soorana Bund	...	...	...	...	...	1,932	
Ditto well at Rajpore	...	...	...	...	...	349	
Ditto school at Soorana	...	...	...	...	...	195	
Ditto Sepoy's lines at Rajpore	...	...	...	...	...	199	
Ditto additional works to Unjur Thanna	...	...	...	...	...	321	
Ditto additions to the Burwani School	...	...	...	...	...	378	
<i>Repairs.</i>							6,199
Repairs to the Rana's Palace and Government buildings	...	...	...	...	...	2,425	
Ditto Joolwana and Rajghat and Hill roads	...	...	...	...	...	3,263	
Ditto Oonchee and Burwani Tanks	...	...	...	...	...	579	
Surveyor and Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	.....	6,267
							1,351
TOTAL						...	13,820

39. The bund constructed on Soorana Nullah, and the water-course for conveying the water stored to the village fields, has been completed successfully at a total cost of Rs. 1,932. It is anticipated that should there be a favourable rainy season, 100 beegahs of land may be irrigated and brought under wet cultivation.

40. The erection of the hospital at the capital has been completed at a total cost of Rs. 2,033. The Native Doctor's residence adjoining has been built for Rs. 580; a latrine attached to the hospital cost Rs. 65.

41. No new road has been constructed during the present year, but Rs. 3,263 has been laid out on repairing the roads already constructed.

42. A provision of Rs. 6,000 was made in the estimates for the erection of new buildings in the Rana's Palace. Of this sum only Rs. 1,950 has been expended, the Rana not yet having pointed out a site, or expressed his wishes intelligibly on the subject.

V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

43. *Boundary Disputes*.—Every effort has been made for years past to induce His Highness Holkar to consent to the final closing of the long standing frontier dispute between his territory and that of Burwani, but without success.

44. In 1863 and 1865 Captain Wood and Captain Cadell, of the Political Agency, Nimar, made an exhaustive enquiry on the spot, recording evidence as to the claims made by the Indore Durbar beyond the Mogree Nuddi; and it was proved beyond doubt that the river

Mogree is the ancient boundary of both States, and Captain Wood decided that it should remain so for the future; but I regret to have to record that the Durbar have hitherto obstinately refused to recognize this settlement, causing thereby great inconvenience and loss to the Burwani State.

The result of this case being still pending, is that, year by year, the aggressions of Holkar's officials are bolder and more frequent, and the entire border land of Burwani on that side is harrassed, and a troublesome local watch and ward have to be kept up. Since 1866 there has been an Ameen and a British force of one Naik and three sepoy of the Malwa Bheel Corps on out-post duty on this frontier; the pay of the Ameen and batta of the detachment being paid by the Indore Durbar.

45. *Agriculture*.—The following table shows the results of agricultural operations during the year under report as compared with those of the preceding year:—

	1867-68.			1868-69.			1869-70.			Increase.		
	Beegahs.	Approximate out-turn.	Approximate value.	Beegahs.	Approximate out-turn.	Approximate value.	Beegahs.	Approximate out-turn.	Approximate value.	Beegahs.	Approximate out-turn.	Approximate value.
Cereals ...	46,400	1,55,544	2,58,190	39,853	96,453	1,72,319	46,802	1,87,140	3,44,881	6,949	90,987	1,72,762
Cotton	3,681	7,368	22,101	2,957	5,915	23,600	3,446	6,906	27,623	489	991	3,963
Miscellaneous crops.	560	1,111	15,492	6,952	11,725	52,694	9,211	36,516	1,12,462	2,259	18,701	59,708
TOTAL ...	50,641	1,64,026	2,95,786	49,762	1,14,093	2,48,613	59,459	2,24,562	4,84,966	9,697	1,10,769	2,36,203

46. The yield of the cereal crops is nearly 100 per cent. in quantity more than that of the preceding year. A return of the year 1867-68 has been added to the statement. This will be a fairer test of results than if only the yield of the crops for 1868-69 were entered, because the harvest in the latter year was much below the average, and that of the present much above; indeed the ryots say, "there has been no harvest like it for ten or eleven years."

47. The yield of cotton has been nearly 1,000 maunds in excess of that of the previous year, but about 400 maunds less than that of 1867-68, showing that the cultivators have not recovered confidence from the great loss in the year preceding the present. A fresh endeavour is being made to introduce Hingunghat cotton into the country, and it is hoped that during the coming year some success may be obtained.

48. It is satisfactory to note that though a small, there is an appreciable increase in the extent of cotton cultivation, 489 beegahs, value Rs. 4,000, being sown over that of the preceding year.

49. Out of 46,802 beegahs of land, 7,000 were planted under cereal crops in excess of 1868-69. The value of crops this year being upwards of 100 per cent. greater than the preceding year, *viz.*, Rs. 3,44,881 as compared with Rs. 1,72,390.

50. There has been an increase in the out-turn of miscellaneous crops of nearly 300 per cent. over last year, 18,791 maunds having been produced in excess; the value of this crop being Rs. 1,12,462.

			Average price.	Current price.
			Seers.	Seers.
Wheat	...	..	14	14
Rice	...	...	8	8
Jowar	...	...	22	30
Mucca	...	..	20	28
Gram	...	..	12	15

51. The price of grain at Burwani at the present time, and the average price for the year under review, is shown in the statement in the margin. During December, January, and February, the time

of the jowar harvest, it sold as low as 38 seers for the rupee.

52. It is worthy of observation that though the value of the grain crops of the country produced this year is double, or one and three quarter lakhs, over that produced last year, the price of wheat at the present time is actually one seer higher than at the same period last year. The great abundance having been with regard to the khureef crops, jowar, &c., may partly account for this.

53. *Forests.*—The forests in the eastern portion of the State are preserved, and the conservancy laws have been more strictly enforced during the year under review, and, as mentioned in my predecessor's report for 1868-69, the permission to cut wood has been withdrawn from the class of Bheelalabs, who were fast ruining the forests by their rapacity in this respect.

Year.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1868-69	8,003	8,365	5,717	4,496	26,611
1869-70	8,193	8,797	6,210	4,983	28,183
Increase	490	432	493	487	1,872

54. *Population.*—The table in the margin shows an increase of 7 per cent. in the population.

55. *Dispensaries.*—Six hundred and eighty-eight patients were treated in the Burwani Dispensary, among whom nine deaths occurred; no deaths from cholera happened.

56. The dispensary is kept at a cost of Rs. 859, the whole of which is paid by the state.

57. Seven hundred and thirty-two patients were treated in the Rajpore Dispensary; among whom there were 27 deaths.

58. This dispensary is kept up at a yearly cost of Rs. 606, and is entirely kept by the state.

59. *Vaccination.*—Four hundred children have been vaccinated during the current year against 207 during the preceding year; a greater number might have been operated upon, but supplies of lymphs failed again, and none was obtainable till March.

60. *Public health.*—The public health has been good on the whole, no epidemic having occurred within the year under report.

61. Twenty-three inches of rain fell during the year, and the rainfall was in a manner most suitable for the crops.

62. Locusts.—Locusts reached this State in December and caused loss in the north-east; 400 beegahs of crops being destroyed for which compensation was allowed. They came from the north and proceeded towards south.

MAUNPORE,
The 15th April 1870. }

W. KINCAID, Major,
Offg. Depy. Bheel Agent
and Political Asstt., Maunpore.

III.—JAMNIA BHOOMIAT.

The estate of the Bhoomiah of Jamnia is under British management, the Chief being a minor.

2. The lad is 12 years old, and is now learning English; he is not wanting in intelligence.

3. The income and expenditure of the estate during the past year is shown in the margin

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.	Total
Ordinary	Rs.	Ordinary.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue	6,151	Land revenue	807	
Sayer	212	Public Works	119	
Abkari	59	Law and Justice	889	
Customs	281	Education	50	
Law and Justice	39	Political charges	1,963	
Tankas from Holkar,		State charges	1,000	
Sienda, and Dhar	3,316	Miscellaneous	1,242	
Pay of Resaldar	948			6,736
Miscellaneous	395			
Extraordinary.		Extraordinary.		
Nil.		Marriage expenses of	1,000	
		Res Bazar's sister		
		Retrolhol expenses	600	
		of Resaldar		
		Tuccavi advances	2,170	
		Funeral expenses of		
		great grand-mother		
		of Resaldar	442	
		Instalment of debt		
		to Bhopjee	1,000	
		Advance of instal-		
		ment to Bhopjee		
		for 1870-71	2,000	
		Zecrat	315	10,527
TOTAL RUPRES	11,434	TOTAL RUPRES		17,263

The ordinary revenue has been Rs. 11,434, whilst the ordinary expenditure is only Rs. 6,736; Rs. 10,527 has been the extra ordinary expenditure, of which upwards of Rs. 2,000 has been spent in family marriages and funeral ceremonies; Rs. 2,000 in temporary advances repayable this year, and Rs. 2,000 in tuccavi advances recoverable in four years. This latter sum has been almost all granted to the inhabitants of the large village of Kheri to

enable them to re-build and tile their houses, which, being formerly thatched, had been destroyed by fire for the third time in three years.

4. The late Kamdar Bhopjee's claim of Rs. 36,000 has been paid off to the amount of one-half; in 4½ years the State will be entirely free from debt.

5. The ryots having been relieved from the burden of debt accumulated under the rule of the late Kamdar, are rapidly improving their holdings, and assuming a higher status, the general improvement anticipated in the report of last year is already becoming apparent.

6. In the report of last year, reference was made to the final adjustment of the case of the 47 parabs held by the Bhoomiah ever since the establishment of British supremacy, but which had

recently been claimed by Holkar, Scindia, Dhar, Rajgurh, and Maunpore Pergunnah.

7. Therein is recorded the decision of Government, that the 47 parahs should remain in the possession of the Bhoomiah of Jamnia, any interference on the part of the neighbouring States being forbidden.

8. Statement is further made that, with the exception of the Indore Durbar, all the other parties to the litigation are well satisfied with the ruling.

9. During the past year, every effort was made to induce the Indore Durbar to acquiesce in the demarcation by pillars of the ancient and well-ascertained boundary of the district known as the 47 parahs, but without success; claims have been made not only on the portions of the village lands adjoining the Indore districts, but over more than one of the villages included within the 47 parahs, and which, by the Government decision above adverted to, form now an integral part of the Jamnia State.

10. On these claims being resisted and no encroachment permitted, an offer was made by His Highness the Maharaja to grant a jagheer to the Bhoomia in exchange for 9 of the 47 parahs (villages) situated above the ghauts, assurance being given that further opposition would be withdrawn upon the acceptance of these proposals.

11. Upon the first opportunity I examined in detail these village lands; they are mostly uninhabited, but of the villages comprized in the 47 parahs, these alone contain a fertile rich soil, capable of high cultivation; the villages below the ghauts being only Bheel hamlets situated in a rocky sterile district.

12. To give up the only fertile portion of his real estate, in exchange for the precarious tenure of a jagheerdar of Holkar, entailing, as it does, a transfer of the Bhoomiah's hereditary lands and ancient dignities, is a proposition that it is not advisable to entertain until the young Chief is of an age to judge for himself in the matter, and consult his own interests.

13. It is not likely, however, that the family will ever consent to terms of so unequal a nature.

W. KINCAID, *Major,*

MAUNPORE, }
The 15th April 1870. }

Offg. Depy. Bheel Agent
and Political Asstt., Maunpore.

IV.—RAJGURH BHOOMIAT.

This Bhoomiat is of second degree among the Bheelalah guaranteed Chiefs under the control of this Agency.

2. The present ruler is Chain Sing, the son of Futteh Sing, who succeeded his elder brother Hutteh Sing in the year 1864.

3. In the year 1854, the value of the estate was noted as Rs. 5,000, and owing to the many losses sustained by confiscation of certain hucks by Indore and Dhar Durbars, despite the increase in the value of land, the rental remains at much the same figure.

4. His Highness the Maharaja Holkar has this year made proposals of exchange of territory to the Rajgurh Bhoomiat of a like nature to that noted as having been made to the Chief of Jamnia.

5. His Highness had for a long time desired to gain possession of the ancient stronghold of Rajgurh and the small village of Dhall, held by the Bhoomia directly under British protection, and some little time ago (as mentioned in last year's report), this claim was investigated by a Commission of two officers, who confirmed in his possessions the Bhoomiah of Rajgurh.

6. Having failed to prove its claim, the Indore Durbar have been urgently pressing for an exchange which would give it the possession it covets, and proposes to grant a jagheer of equal value in lieu thereof.

7. As might have been anticipated, the present representative of the family has courteously but firmly declined the proffered honor, and affirms he will never bring shame upon his house by a voluntary transfer of the fortlet of Rajgurh, which, though now a ruin, was, when defended by his ancestors, impregnable to the might of Holkar's power even when in the full tide of Mahratta conquest.

8. The stronghold of Rajgurh is well described by Lieutenant Mildmay "as admirably calculated for the retreat of a robber chieftain, surrounded as it is on all sides by a mural precipice formed by the river Ajnor, which flows round it and approachable on the fourth by an ascending precipitous zigzag path, on which a false step would be fatal.

9. Only one man at a time can proceed along a narrow neck of land with a perpendicular precipice of a thousand feet on each side, which, leading to another hill, is again after a quarter of a mile succeeded by another neck of land, similar to the first leading to the hill on which the old ghuree stands, roughly built of hewn stones."

10. It is further narrated "that in cliffs and deep ravines of the river Ajnor, the Bheels concealed themselves when any enemy approached, and that the place must have been quite impregnable."

11. The fact of the young Chief having declined to comply with Holkar's wishes has given His Highness deep dissatisfaction, and I regret to say has been the cause of some petty persecution.

12. The Bhoomiah bears this patiently, looking up to the British Government for protection; this is afforded on all occasions to the extent warranted by the guarantee of our Government.

13. The Bhoomiat continues quiet and well behaved, and is a most deserving young Chief.

MAUNPORE,
The 15th April 1870. }

W. KINCAID, Major,
Offg. Depy. Bheel Agent
and Political Asstt., Maunpore.

V.—BHOOMIATS OF GUREE, BAROORPOORA, AND KOTEDAY.

These guaranteed Bhoomiahs are under the political supervision of

	No of villages.	Income.	
		Rs.	
Gurhee	3	4,000	
Baroorpoora	3	1,000	
Koteday	2	1,000	
TOTAL	8	6,000	

this Agency. The table as per margin shows the number of their villages and approximate income.

2. Their behaviour has been good during the year.

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The 15th April 1870. }

W. KINCAID, Major,
Offg. Depy. Bheel Agent,
and Political Asstt., Maunpore.

VI.—BAGODE PERGUNNAH (DEWAS) UNDER BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

	1868-69.	1869-70.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	850	907	57	...
Abkare	154	209	55	...
Forest Produce	555	648	91	...
Judicial Fees	338	238	...	52
Miscellaneous	33	97	4	...
TOTAL	1,930	2,085	155	...

It will be seen by the table in the margin that the revenue is steadily increasing.

2. In 1867, it was Rs. 1,728 against Rs. 2,085 in the year under report.

3. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure,

amounting to Rs. 884, leaves a balance of Rs. 1,200 to be divided among the two Chiefs of Dewas.

4. *Civil Justice.*—The following table shows the working of the civil court in the pergunnah during the past year as compared with the year 1868-69 :—

YEAR.	Suits during the year.	Disposed of.	Undisposed of at end of year.	Total value of suits.	Total cost of suits.	Average value of suits.	Average cost of suits.	Average duration of suits.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	M. D.
1868-69 ...	59	58	1	2,546	300	44	2 5 9	4 26
1869-70 ...	55	54	1	2,005	242	37	4 7 8	3 18

5. *Criminal Justice.*—Twelve trivial cases were tried during the year against 21 in last year; no imprisonment was inflicted, eight persons being fined and eight discharged; no theft is reported during the year.

6. *School.*—Six scholars are on the roll in the Nagziree school, the daily average attendance being five. This is not satisfactory; but the village is a very small and poor one, though the largest in the pergunnah.

MAUNPORE,
The 15th April 1870. }

W. KINCAID, Major,
Offg. Depy. Bheel Agent,
and Political Asstt., Maunpore.

VII.—HIS HIGHNESS HOLKAR'S DISTRICTS.

Conduct of Officials.—The officials of the district have been more ready during the past year to give assistance and reply to requisitions made, but there is still much room for improvement.

2. A few months ago, in a boundary dispute between the Durlar and the adjoining State of Dhar, Holkar's Kumasar of Muhesir per-

petrated a most unprovoked attack upon a Dhar village and Dhar subjects,—an attack so sudden, unwarranted, and unjustifiable, that if it had not been for the immediate action of the political authorities, trouble might have ensued.

3. *Transit-dues*.—When proceeding along that portion of the Bombay and Agra Road, which, though under the jurisdiction of this office, passes through Indore and Dhar districts, attention was turned to the numerous *intermediate traffic* customs posts along the line.

Not only every petty zemindar holds posts, but there is one in *each pergunnah* of every State through which the road passes.

4. For about 5 and 20 years, the *through traffic* dues on this road have been collected and paid to the sharers by this office, the Native States being allowed to levy independently on all *intermediate traffic* which may pass along the road between the military station of Mhow and Sindwah (the road post at the Khandeish frontier), a distance of about 84 miles.

5. Every description of property is taxed under four heads of classification, but for the sake of illustration, the tables annexed show the amount of dues levied on a two-bullock cart for only one description of goods called kupper respectively on *through traffic* and on intermediate, or inter-district traffic.

Statement of through traffic dues.—Dues levied on *through traffic* by this office :—

Classification of goods.	From Sindwah to Nerbudda, about 40 miles.			From Sindwah to Maunpore, about 65 miles.			From Sindwah to Dongergaon Chowkee or Mhow, about 80 miles.			TOTAL.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs. A. P.
Kupper ...	1	15	6	3	6	0	4	8	0	4 8 0

Statement of inter-district traffic dues.—Dues levied on *intermediate traffic* :—

Classification of goods.	Indore State, Pergunnah Nagulwarree.	Burwaria State, Pergunnah Rajpore.	Indore State, Pergunnah Oor.	Dhar State, Pergunnah Tikree.	Dhar State, Pergunnah Dhur-rumporee.	Bhooniah Oode Singh.	Dhar State, Pergunnah Jan-zherpore.	Indore State, Pergunnah Muliesar.	Bhooniah of Raghur.	Indore State, Pergunnah Hashpore.	Indore State, Pergunnah Indore.	TOTAL.
	Chowkee of Balamood.	Chowkee of Joelwana.	Chowkee of Koorumpore.	Chowkee of Tikree.	Chowkee of Khul.	Chowkee of Shreedha.	Chowkee of Gulret.	Chowkee of Lawajree.	Chowkee of Bhali.	Chowkee of Juwant, Nugger.	Chowkee of Dongergaon.	R. A. P.
Kupper ...	2 1 0	3 12 0	5 10 0	4 8 0	4 14 0	5 6 2	4 0 0	5 6 0	5 6 4	14 0 0	14 0 0	33 19 8

6. It will be observed the former shows a total of Rs. 4-8-0 *paid once*, and the latter impost amounts to a total of Rs. 33-13-6 exacted at 11 *different stations* along the road.

7. Thus, although the through traffic carrier is protected, the unfortunate carrier of Native produce has to pay at an average Rs. 3 for every 11 miles of transit, or 4 annas (6d.) per mile.

It is hardly necessary to enlarge upon the harassing nature of this burden, and its disastrous effects upon local trade.

8. There is every reason to fear that a like system obtains along the other principal lines of communication within Native States under this Agency.

9. At other places, the effect may not be so intensified; but the number of poor petty Chiefs who levy customs along this road, together with the system practised by the larger States of letting the road collection to contractors, magnify the evil.

10. All those who levy on *intermediate* traffic are also sharers of the receipts from *through* traffic, and the poorer among them are almost dependant upon what they receive from these sources; hence the desire to make the intermediate traffic pay for the yearly decrease of through traffic sharers.

11. Grain is not exempt from these dues. In last year's report it is recorded that the price of grain was found 25 per cent. dearer at a place 15 miles distant from Mundlairsur than at Mundlairsur itself, the difference being caused by transit dues.

12. *Frontier Settlement.*—The frontier between Holkar's territories and the British District of Nimar has for some time been in an unsettled state, causing loss and trouble to the border districts and to British interests.

13. On requisition of the Central Provinces Government, my predecessor was appointed conjointly with Captain Forsyth for its demarcation, and last year, 31 cases of dispute, including the frontier of three of Holkar's pergunnahs, were adjusted.

14. In January last Captain Scott, of the Central Provinces Commission and myself, completed the western boundary of Nimar, and thereby the Indore and Central Provinces frontier from the Nerbudda to the Khandeish junction on the Sathpoorah Range, a length of nearly 100 miles, was demarcated and mapped.

MAUNPORE, The 15th April 1870.	}	W. KINCAID, Major, <i>Offg. Deputy Bheel Agent,</i> <i>and Political Asstt., Maunpore.</i>
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VIII.—BOMBAY AND AGRA ROAD.

Traffic.—The traffic on the portion of the Bombay and Agra Road under the Maunpore Agency, has decreased during the year by about four lakhs of rupees out of a total of exports and imports, which, in the

previous year, amounted to 88 lakhs against 84 lakhs in the past year, the exact amounts being £ 841,350 and £ 881,306.

2. The principal cause of the decrease is the falling off in despatch of opium by this route.

3. *Opium*.—Six thousand one hundred and ninety chests of opium were exported by this road against 7,537 in 1868-69 and 12,175 in 1867-68, thus showing a decrease of nearly one-half in two years; it is said that weighing scales having been put up at Oojein has been the cause of the diminution, because all the Mundessore opium being now weighed at Oojein, instead of Dhar, it proceeds *via* Indore to Khundwah, avoiding this portion of the Agra and Bombay road.

4. *Cotton*.—Two thousand nine hundred and fifty-three bales of cotton have passed down the road against 6,057 in 1868-69 and 4,269 in 1867-68.

	1868-69	1869-70.	Decrease.
Dues levied on goods in transit	17,969	17,809	70
Tax 14 rupees per chest in lieu of Kopper Kirana	9,421	7,737	1,684
TOTAL	27,390	25,546	1,754
Opium dues	17,901	14,701	3,200
GRAND TOTAL	45,291	40,337	4,954
DEDUCT—			
Expenses of collections, police, ten per cent. fund, and 15 per cent. on balance for road repairs	15,810	14,326	1,484
Balance to be divided	29,481	26,011	3,470

Road and opium dues.—The account in the margin shows that the dues merchandise has yielded is only Rs. 70 less than those of the preceding year, which was at that time only Rs. 623 less than the year before.

The total road and opium dues have decreased Rs. 5,000 against a fall of Rs. 17,434 in the preceding year.

5. *Ten per cent. fund*.—The receipts of the ten per cent. fund has been Rs. 4,195 against 4,528 last year, showing only a slight decrease.

The ordinary expenditure has been Rs. 232 within the estimates, and is less than the expenditure in 1868-69 by Rs. 819.

6. There has been an extraordinary additional expenditure of Rs. 1,199 for the purchase of 24 carbines from the Government for the road police; sanction was received for this expenditure subsequent to the estimate for the year being framed.

The old arms supplied to the police in the year 1851 have become quite useless.

7. The police chowkies and dhurumsalas on the road, and the offices at Khull and Maunpore have been placed in thorough repair, necessitating a considerable expenditure under the head of public works. The cash balance is Rs. 5,742.

8. *Bridge Fund*.—The collections at the trestle bridge and ferry at Khull amount to Rs. 6,175 against Rs. 7,674 in 1868-69.

The expenditure has been Rs. 5,356, Rs. 644 less than the estimates, and Rs. 6,293 less than the preceding year.

	1868-69.	1869-70.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	2,333	2,373	40	..
Constructing and removing bridge	1,123	545	..	578
Repairs to boats	305	340	35	..
Miscellaneous	755	80	..	666
TOTAL	4,516	3,347	..	1,166
	7,133	2,000	..	5,133
GRAND TOTAL	11,649	5,356	..	6,293

9. The state-ment in the margin shows details.

Great credit is due to the new road Superintendent Jemadar Bhugoo Singh, by whose exertions and care a reduction was made possible in the cost of constructing and removing the temporary bridge which has been this year reduced 50 per cent.

The monsoon approaches to the ferry were completed this year. The cash balance of this fund is Rs. 22,054.

10. *Fine, stray cattle, and deceased estate funds.*—The receipts and disbursements of the fine, stray cattle and deceased estate funds are shown in the margin.

	Receipts	Disbursements	Cash balance
	Rs.	Rs.	P.s.
Fine Fund	125	71	2,868
Stray Cattle Fund	117	120	2,014
Deceased Estate Fund	98	135	3,414
TOTAL	340	326	8,296

The disbursements of all these funds have been within the estimated expenditure; but the receipts have

been unusually low in the two latter funds, which are necessarily of a fluctuating nature.

JUDICIAL.

11. *Civil Justice.*—At the commencement of the year under report jurisdiction to adjudicate on civil suits up to the value of Rs. 50, subject to appeal to Deputy Bheel Agent's Court, was granted to the Road Superintendent, no fees being levied.

The statement below details the number of cases and value of suits, &c.:—

YEAR.	Suits during the year	Disposed of.	Undisposed of at end of year.	Total value of suits	Total cost of suits	Average value of suits.	Average cost of suits	Average duration of suits.
1869-70	11	11	...	Rs. 493	...	Rs. A. 44 14		M. D. 2 18

There was one appeal to the Deputy Bheel Agent's Court, which resulted in the decision of the lower court being confirmed.

The suitors are mostly travellers on the road, beyond which limit the jurisdiction of the Deputy Road Superintendent does not extend.

12. *Criminal Justice.*—The powers of a 2nd Class Subordinate Magistrate have been conferred on the Deputy Road Superintendent.

During the year, 17 criminal cases were decided, in which 23 persons were convicted, and two discharged, four being transferred to the Indore Durbar for trial. One person was convicted to two years', and another to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and seven to imprisonment for six months and under; one prisoner was flogged, and 13 fined.

The above detailed trials took place in the courts of the Deputy Bheel Agent and Deputy Road Superintendent at Khull.

Property of the value of Rs. 394-6-6 was stolen, of which property to the value of Rs. 138-1-0 was recovered.

13. The Police Sub-Inspector of the Maunpore Road Division was reduced during the year, the duties of this division being made over to the Police Sub-Inspector at Khull.

14. *Dispensary.*—Eight hundred patients were treated during the year at the Khull Dispensary, and nine deaths occurred among them.

15. *State of the road.*—The entire road from Mhow to Sindwa, a distance of about 84 miles, was metalled during the year; but upon a considerable portion, an inferior quality of moorum was spread, and much hinderance was caused to the traffic, a report on the state of the road having been submitted; repairs are now being executed, and a strip of land at the side of the road is being cleared of jungle that has sprung up within the last few years.

MAUNPORE, }
The 15th April 1870. }

W. KINCAID, Major,
Offg. Deputy Bheel Agent, and
Political Asstt., Maunpore.

APPENDIX H.

No. 70, dated Goona, 1st April 1870.

From—CAPTAIN A. G. MAYNE, Offg. Political Assistant, Goona,
To—The Agent Governor General for Central India.

In forwarding the usual annual returns of the Goona Agency for 1869-70, I have the honor to state that the chief events worthy of notice are of a painful description,—I allude to the cholera and famine.

2. Captain Bradford reported fully on the former in his No. 115A, dated 18th August 1869, and brought to your notice that on the Agra and Bombay Road, between Beowra and Badowra, a distance of 70 miles, out of 311 cases, 159 proved fatal; that by placing Goona itself in quarantine, as far as travellers were concerned, the disease was kept out of the place; and that the dispersion of the gangs of Department Public Works people from Rhotayi (14 miles south on the road) had a salutary effect. Further, he spoke in terms of high praise of the exertions of Mr Behari Lal, Assistant Engineer, Agra and Bombay Road, and gave great credit to the Non-Commissioned Officers and men composing the guards on this length of road for the care and trouble taken by them in carrying out his orders. Dr. Spencer's return for the whole district gives a total of 1,988 deaths out of 3,441 cases.

The Government of India has been pleased to recognise the services of all hands in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, No. 39, dated 2nd October 1869, page 1205.

3. The famine, briefly alluded to at the close of the last report, was felt severely, not so much in the district itself, but on the road. It would be difficult to estimate the numbers of poor starving creatures passing down south, but the emergency was well met. I append returns (marked K 1 & 2), giving the details of the relief afforded, the result being briefly that from March to September 1869, an aggregate of 93,110 persons were fed at a cost of Rs. 6,023-9-11 at eleven places on the length of road above-named; 117 deaths are recorded. The officers, European and Native, and men of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, subscribed liberally, as did many of the inhabitants of Goona with the Government officials of the Department Public Works and Postal Department, and the energetic spirit of Captain Bradford diffused itself among the Non-Commissioned Officers and men composing the guards on the road, to whom was entrusted the actual distribution of food at the posts named.

4. Nor were the Durbar authorities and Chiefs of the neighbourhood backward in this good work; 283,600 persons are said to have been fed in the Bujrunghur District at a cost of Rs. 12,200. Inducements were held out to the distressed fugitives to settle in the Bujrunghur District, and the Soobah Kishun Rao Annunt took a great interest in the scheme; some 900 families are reported to have remained.

5. I proceed to notice any occurrences worthy of record which have passed into the history of the States under this office during the past year, commencing with *Gwalior*.

The Soobah of Bujrunghur in April 1869 submitted a claim against the subordinate States for surrukana (road dues) and for pātsāla (school-fees) at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the jaghirs of the Chiefs in arrears from Sumbat 1914 (A. D. 1857). Captain Bradford taking into consideration the impoverished state of their finances, would not hear of so long arrears being claimed (they amounted to Rs. 40 per cent.), but suggested its enforcement for one year at a rate to be fixed by the Durbar. The Political Agent, Gwalior, was communicated with, and the matter is still pending.

6. At the same time, the Durbar vakeel made application for a payment of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from the Chiefs as contribution to the famine relief; this was negatived on the grounds of charity being voluntary, but it was suggested to the Chiefs to exercise charity in their own districts, and this hint was more or less acted up to.

7. In June 1869, it was reported that the sayer contract for the whole district had been abolished, and that the customs would be realized on actual receipts; this system is still in force.

8. Of the two fairs hitherto held in the districts under this office, that at Moondra was speedily broken up on the appearance of cholera. The annual resort to Kaidarnath passed off quietly, a party of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, being sent as usual to the spot to preserve order.

Two more fairs have been instituted by the Soobah,—one at Bujrunghur in October, and one at Goona in April; he proposes to hold these annually; both are of a religious character, the first including a visit to the old temple of Bis Bujee Matta, the second a climb to that of Hunooman on the top of the Goona hill, to facilitate which, steps have been built at the steepest part of the ascent.

9. *Ragooghur*.—No further complaints having been brought against this Chief, I presume that the subject of disagreement between him and some of his zemindars, alluded to by Captain Bradford in the last annual report, has dropped altogether, from his adopting that officer's views of the question.

10. In April 1869, two men of this district met their deserts in an attempted robbery at Rampoorra in the Arone District; they were surrounded by the villagers, one was killed, and the other wounded. The widow of the former pleaded for an enquiry which resulted in the acquittal of those concerned, as the man was proved to have lost his life in the commission of a crime.

11. In September 1869, a man was murdered in the jungles of this territory by some persons professing to be Bunjaras; they treacherously induced a Bunnia to send them some Rs. 600 on the pretext of hiring bullocks for carriage of grain. A servant was sent with the cash with only one sipahi for protection; he was waylaid in the jungle, plundered of the money, and killed, the man with him being severely wounded and barely escaping with his life; no trace of the perpetrators of this crime has been found.

12. In December 1869, a raid was made upon Ragooghur itself, two of the dacoits were killed, but no clue was found to the rest; the matter was duly reported to the Thuggee and Dacoity Department.

13. Some objections to payment of *sayer* to the Gwalior Durbar were raised by this State. Captain Bradford went carefully into the whole question, and decided that they were frivolous. Quite recently the question was again mooted, and I trust that the final orders passed by myself upholding that decision will have the desired effect of disposing of the matter once for all.

14. *Parone*.—There is every prospect of a speedy settlement of the Raja's claim on the Gwalior Durbar for his share in the *sayer* (customs) of Nurwur, Sipree, Powree, and Kolarus. At the desire of the Durbar an agent was sent by him to Gwalior, but nothing resulted from this deputation. Since that, I have been in correspondence with the Political Agent on the subject, and he promises that on another Motumid being sent, the matter shall be speedily arranged.

15. In August 1869, a son was born to Raja Man Sing, the mother being daughter of whom he married in .

16. The famine was felt in this waste and jungly district, many families taking refuge in the better cultivated and neighbouring territory of Chuppra.

17. *Gurrah*.—This Chief is going on well; he seems to take a personal interest in the welfare of his people, and is ably assisted by his Dewan Dowlut Ram, the younger brother of the late (deceased) Dewan Kokjee.

18. *Omri*.—The Raja has recently returned from Kotah, where he has made a protracted stay of years, his object in retiring there having been apparently to obtain ample leisure to chew the cud of bitter disappointment at the to him adverse result of his appeal against the decision of this office in the boundary dispute between his own and the bordering State of Badowra at Kaidarnath.

19. *Bahadoura*.—A marriage was celebrated in June 1869 between the Raja's daughter and a brother of Raja Man Singh of Parone.

20. Although a sort of bug-bear to the Chief at first, the small increase to his revenue from the daily proceeds of the serai is reconciling him to regard more favorably the fact of the high road passing within a stone's throw of his keep; he proceeded on a pilgrimage to the Ganges in February 1870.

21. *Dhurnaoda*.—The Thakoor's health still remains indifferent owing to his habits, among which opium eating has a strong hold upon him.

22. A complaint made against him of unwillingness in fulfilling an engagement, in which he had mortgaged the revenues of the villages Mooradpore and Kejra as security for a debt to banker in Bujrunghur, was amicably settled in April 1869.

23. In the same month another complaint against him made by the sipahis of the chowkies on his part of the high road, was also settled.

24. Similarly to Ragooghur, this petty Chief raised obstacles to payment of *sayer* to the Durbar. The matter was disposed of.

25. *Sirses*.—In April 1869, the Dewan of this small State claimed compensation for forage and water from Gwalior and Shahabad; he was allowed to demand payment for the grazing of their cattle, but not for the water they drank.

26. The complaints made by the Durbar against the petty Chief, alluded to in the last report, are now at an end. No fresh ones have been preferred. The Political Agent, Gwalior, recommended, on the strength of certain old documents, that he should be treated as a Kafaladar, and the Durbar have recently recognised this claim to guarantee.

27. *Justice*.—The returns show 16 convictions in the trials in the criminal court, and 25 civil cases have been decided, most of a trivial nature; the crime of the cattle lifting had not apparently increased during the year under report.

28. *Jail*.—Four thousand and sixty-eight and half is the aggregate number of prisoners confined in the Goona Jail at a cost of Rs. 1,776-9-11.

29. *Public Works*.—I am indebted to Mr. Behari Lal, Assistant Engineer, for the following information: A large portion of the section of the Agra and Bombay Road between Goona and Beoura (60 miles south), requires a second layer of metal, and consolidation to the fresh layer is also needed in several places. Work seems to have been carried on for only five months; still the road is perfectly fit for traffic, and is in a better state than the part north of Goona.

The wells at the different encamping grounds have been completed; the travellers' bungalows kept in repairs and furnished. In March, the extension of the Parbutti causeway was commenced, and the re-roofing of the Goona Agency bungalow taken in hand.

I regret to say that there is no prospect of the house being rendered habitable, even in part, before the rains set in.

30. *Post Office*.—The removal of the mail cart from 1st April 1870 is a subject which would more properly belong to the next report; but as now (early in June 1870) we have been deprived of this means of communication for two months, this short experience enables me to place on record that its withdrawal is more than a serious inconvenience; it is a downright hardship. The post now arrives and is dispatched at irregular hours varying from day to day; that from the south, especially on English mail days, generally arrives by detachments at different intervals.

31. In the last report Captain Bradford spoke of the reduction of the number of horses and the consequent impossibility of obtaining a special mail cart as a light hardship. Now we are more than ever isolated. True, the Government bullock train remains, but, excellent institution as it is for ordinary traffic; where time is an object to the traveller, its crawling average of two miles an hour is not calculated to raise his spirits, and a journey now-a-days, say from Indore to Gwalior, has become an undertaking of no light character.

32. But apart from these considerations, there is a still more serious view of the question. From personal experience you are well acquainted with the ignorance of the people of these parts, and their slowness to appreciate anything in the way of progress. It is only quite recently

that one or two of the Chiefs themselves have travelled by rail for the first time in their lives; to the rest, the steam engine is still a wonderful myth, as mysterious as the telegraph, whose slender wire now represents our last link with civilization. But the daily passage to and fro of the mail cart was a palpable fact which every one could appreciate, and served as a perpetual reminder of the vitality of the British rule in India to men who still speak of the "Company Bahadur," and to whom the twelve years of our Imperial Government in the country has not taught the meaning of the words "Her Most Gracious Majesty."

To overcome and plunder a poor dâk runner is a far simpler matter than to attack a mail cart with the same intent, and from this retrograde step taken in these days of progress, in a part of the country where seeing is believing, and where fear is the only deterrent from crime, I cannot but anticipate very serious evil.

33. *Dispensary*.—Dr. Spencer's letter No. 3, dated 11th August 1870, with the enclosures, form Appendix L 1 to 6.

Since the last report, the returns have been kept so as to show the aggregate numbers, as promised by Captain Bradford; and Dr. Spencer, the officer in medical charge, has further taken the trouble to make out daily averages, to distinguish adults from children, males from females, &c., &c., thus rendering the statistics far more complete than they have ever been hitherto. The result is briefly an aggregate of 11,549 out-door and 7,803 in-door patients treated at a cost of Rs. 1,887-2-2; of the 130 deaths, 48 were from cholera; of 805 vaccinations, 616 were successful operations.

34. *Telegraph*.—A temporary office was opened here on 21st February 1870, since which time, up to the close of the official year, 22 messages were received, 45 were sent; the receipts were Rs. 68.

The office does not appear to have been taken much advantage of at first by the wealthy bankers and merchants of Bujrunghur, but there has been a decided improvement in this respect during the past two months; this will, however, come legitimately under notice in the next report. I need hardly say that its existence is highly appreciated by the few residents of this station.

35. *Survey*.—You are already aware that towards the close of the official year, several complaints of oppression and injustice in payment for supplies were made against two of the subordinate Surveyors; one case has been disposed of as far as this office is concerned, and from the action taken by yourself in the matter, it is not likely that the person in question will trouble these parts again; the other case is not yet concluded.

36. *Miscellaneous*.—The rainfall was good above the average, and the crops, both khurreef and rubbee, benefitted in proportion; the opium suffered a little from cloudy weather, and a few showers during the first part of the pod-cutting time; but as I write cereals of every description are reasonably cheap throughout the district.

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- A 2.—Annual Statement of administration of Civil Justice.
- B. " " duration of cases in the Civil Courts.
- C. " " attendance of witnesses in the Criminal Court.
- D. " " administration of Criminal Justice.
- E. " " duration of cases in the Criminal Court.
- F. " " attendance of witnesses in the Civil Court.
- G. " " Whipping Return.
- H. " " Police.
- J. General Jail Statistics.
- K 1.—Return of Distribution of Famine Relief.
- K 2.—Cash Account of ditto ditto.
- L 1.—Report on Dispensary.
- L 2.—Annual Return of Out-door Patients.
- L 3.—" " In-door "
- L 4.—" " Vaccination.
- L 5.—" " Dispensary Cash Accounts.
- L 6.—Cholera Return.

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TO

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J. P. STRATTON,
Political Agent, Bundelkhand.

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